

CREWS OF GERMAN WARSHIPS MUTINY; MURDER CAPTAIN; QUELLED BY TROOPS! Plot To Cover Entire Fleet Was Hatched In Reichstag, Navy Minister Charges KILL ONE IN EVERY SEVEN MUTINEERS, KAISER ORDERS, BUT IS OVERRULED!

NOT SINGLE PIECE GERMAN SOIL WILL BE GIVEN ALLIES

So Long As Demanded,
Will Refuse Peace, De-
clares The Chancellor

STAND-BY KAISER

To Retain Alsace While
Man Can Hold Gun,
Adds Kuehlmann

'ONLY IMPEDIMENT'

All Other Questions Can
Be Settled by Negotiation,
Is His Opinion

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Amsterdam, October 10.—Speaking in the Reichstag, yesterday, the German Chancellor, Dr. Michaelis, declared that Germany is striving to attain a peace which will permit her the widest economic and cultural development. "So long as our enemies demand that we yield up a single piece of German soil, or attempt to drive a wedge between the Kaiser and the people, we shall refuse peace."

The speech made by Dr. Michaelis was a reply to an interpellation by an Independent Socialist Deputy, Herr Dittmann, who complained of the Pan-German propaganda in the army.

'Explaining to Soldiers'

Dr. Michaelis denied that the propaganda was Pan-German and proceeded to indicate that the propaganda was to explain to the soldiers what they are fighting for. He declared that those who knew the conditions at the front would agree that the propaganda was urgently necessary, both for moral and mental reasons.

The Chancellor then stated in broad terms the peace which Germany is fighting for—namely, free development on the continent and overseas. He said that she must strive to prevent an economic offensive succeeding the present armed offensive against her.

She must have markets abroad, hence her ships must be allowed freely to enter the world's ports. If her enemies refused such a peace, German cannon and German submarines must continue their work.

'Won't Surrender Alsace'

Baron von Kuehlmann, Minister for Foreign Affairs, declared that there was only one answer to the question: "Can Germany, in any form, make concessions regarding Alsace-Lorraine?" The answer was: "No, never. So long as a single German can hold a gun, the integrity of the territory handed down to us as a glorious inheritance by our forefathers can never be an object of negotiation or concession."

Baron von Kuehlmann's declaration followed the speech made by the Chancellor. He said that the war is being continued merely for Alsace-Lorraine, Great Britain having pledged France that she will fight for the conquest of those provinces so long as France desired her to do so.

The Minister referred to the French claim that there must be dis-annexation. He said that the latter word was badly used to cover up what in reality would be conquest by force.

If there were to be dis-annexations, which year in the history of the world was to be taken as the basis of a *status quo*? He reminded

(Continued on Page 2)

Poelcapelle Finally Won By British; Upwards Of A Thousand Prisoners Taken

French Carry Outskirts Of Houthulst Forest, Chief
Artillery Center, Which Germans Now Vacating

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 10.—Field Marshal Sir Douglas Haig reported yesterday evening: The continuous heavy rain, yesterday afternoon and evening, made the ground sodden and very difficult for the passage of troops, but, notwithstanding the stormy weather and the water-logged ground, we launched an attack this morning in conjunction with the French, with very successful results. The attack extended from south-eastward of Broodseinde to St. Jans Beck, a mile north-eastward of Bixchoote.

The Australians, on the extreme right, advanced over the crest of the ridge eastward and north-eastward of Broodseinde and secured all their objectives. The third-line territorial division in the right-center, comprising Manchester, East Lancashire and Lancashire Fusilier regiments, advanced a mile northwards along the ridge towards Passchendaele, capturing all their objectives, under very trying and very difficult circumstances, with great determination and gallantry.

Capture Poelcapelle

A considerable advance was made in the center between the main ridge and Poelcapelle, which includes the capture of many fortified farms and concrete redoubts. In the left-center, we completed the capture of Poelcapelle.

English, Welsh, Irish and Guards regiments, on the extreme left of the British attack, have taken all their objectives and gained the outskirts of the Forest of Houthulst, two miles north-north-west of Poelcapelle.

The French, on our left flank, crossed the Broeckbeek, which is in flood and also gained the outskirts of the Forest of Houthulst, capturing all their objectives, including several hamlets and many fortified localities. Upwards of a thousand prisoners have already been counted.

Much aerial reconnaissance and some artillery-work was carried out. On Monday, two enemy machines were driven down and machine-guns used

against targets on the ground. Two of our machines are missing.

Repulse German Attacks

Sir Douglas Haig reported this afternoon: We repulsed several counter-attacks, yesterday evening, in the neighborhood of the Ypres to Staden railway. The enemy forced back our advanced troops for a short distance on a front of 2,000 yards, southward of the railway.

We repulsed counter-attacks, with loss, north-eastward of Broodseinde. We carried out a raid southward of the Scarpe. Heavy rain is falling.

Sir Douglas Haig reported this evening: During the course of the day, hostile attacks against our new positions in the neighborhood of the Ypres to Staden railway led to local fighting, without effecting any material change in the situation. The enemy made no further counter-attacks and our troops on the battle-front actively organized the captured positions, despite the great difficulties of the ground.

Over 2,000 Prisoners

Up to the present, the prisoners taken in the engagement on Tuesday total 2,038, of whom 29 are officers. These include 490 prisoners taken by the French. We captured a few field-guns and a number of machine-guns and trench-mortars.

Reuter's correspondent at British headquarters, telegraphing today, says that there has been heavy fighting on the new battlefield, yesterday afternoon and evening. Our withdrawal south of the Ypres to Staden railway was due to repeated counter-attacks made against exhausted troops and concealed machine-gun fire, which in some spots was intense.

The enemy threw in their reserves in mass formation again and again. These were beaten back by our artillery, rifle and machine-gun fire and what success the enemy gained was extremely costly.

Despite the state of the ground, we are getting our guns forward, while there is reason to believe that the enemy are moving some of their batteries back. Prisoners state that

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Korniloff Center of Russian Crisis



General Korniloff is described as the most daring, chivalrous and scholarly officer in the Russian army. For a romantic rise from humble origin Russian history has only one

parallel—that of Michel Vassilievitch Lomonosof, creator of the modern Russian language, in the first half of the eighteenth century. Yesterday's cables throw little light on the

question now agitating all Russia as to what to do with General Korniloff in the way of punishment for his recent sensational attempt to overthrow Kerensky.

America To Line Up Over 1,300,000 Men As Fighting Nucleus

Army To Be As Well Or Better
Armed Than Any, Is
Baker's Assurance

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Harrisburg, October 9.—Secretary of War Baker, speaking here, today, said that, before long, America's fighting nucleus would aggregate more than 1,300,000 men. "The nation has diverted its industries to war purposes so effectively that, when our army takes its place abroad, it will be as well armed as any and better than most."

Prisoners' Exchange Is Urged On Britain

Men In Germany May Receive
Good Treatment, Says Paper,
But Not In Turkey

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 9.—The Daily News, in a leader today, refers to the callousness which is an inevitable result of the war. It says that fatalistic acceptance of misery, suffering and death is a thing to be resisted at all costs. Especially it must be remembered that the case of a prisoner of war is no less pitiful today.

It is possible to believe that the best is being done, privately and officially, for the prisoners in Germany, but what of the others, asks the Daily News, which proceeds to dwell on the wretched lot of prisoners in the hands of the Turks and urges that the British Government shall take steps to effect their exchange without delay.

Foreign Commissioner Sah Answers Municipal Council

Justifies His Action In Registering Enemy Subjects and
Protesting Against Mixed Court Incident

Mr. F. M. Sah, Special Commissioner for Foreign Affairs, yesterday

gave THE CHINA PRESS a statement answering the protest made by the Municipal Council to the Senior Consul against the action taken by the Bureau for Foreign Affairs with respect to enemy subjects. The letters sent by the Council to the Senior Consul were printed in yesterday's Municipal Gazette. The statement follows:

With respect to the propriety of our registering enemy subjects, that has been going on under the auspices of the Sungkiang and Shanghai Branch Investigation Office since China first broke off diplomatic relations with Germany. That office has been in existence for months. It started its investigation of German subjects as soon as relations were broken with Berlin. And its practice has always been to have its representatives accompanied by Settlement police, sergeants, which is itself proof of our recognition of the municipality and desire to co-operate with the Settlement authorities. And how can we investigate enemy subjects unless we have their names and addresses, which means registration?

After the declaration of war against Germany and Austria, different consuls-general came to see me and expressed their great desire that Germans and Austrians be kept under strict control, which is exactly what our Government desire to do. And what we have done is to meet the wishes of the authorities in the Settlement and for the peace and

order of the Settlement. In this respect we are ever willing to co-operate.

So I officially wrote to the Senior Consul, applying for police assistance for the Sungkiang and Shanghai investigation Office to carry this out. Is that not recognition of rights and co-operation on our part? This is an international Settlement. Any person who buys land in it has to come to the Land Office in this bureau to register the deed. We are at a loss to see why the Chinese government should not be allowed to register enemy citizens without protest, especially in view of the fact that it had been started months ago. Nothing was said then. Why is there objection now?

As to the letter sent by me to the Mixed Court magistrate complaining against the procedure used in the arrest of certain Austrians on Chinese soil: the usual procedure, the only legal procedure, in cases of that kind is this. When it is desired to arrest people outside the Settlement limits, a warrant is issued by the Mixed Court and vied by the Bureau for Foreign Affairs. Until that is done the warrant should be of no effect and illegal.

In this case I knew nothing of the matter until I received a telegram from the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking making inquiries as to the presence of Shanghai Settlement detectives in Peking. I knew nothing about it. I made inquiries of the

(Continued on Page 2)

NURNBERG'S CREW SEIZES SHIP; FLEES BUT IS CAPTURED!

Officers Had Been Seized
And Vessel Was Hurrying
To Norway

FLOTILLA'S CHASE

Mutinous Cruiser Surround-
ed And Surrender
Forced

TRIED TO INTERN

Reichstag Excited By Dis-
closures Of Admiral
Von Capelle

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

Copenhagen, October 10.—A sensational statement was made by Admiral von Capelle, Minister of Marine, in the Reichstag, yesterday, disclosing a plan to introduce Russian revolutionary ideas into the German navy. Admiral von Capelle asserted that Independent Socialist members of the Reichstag, in the course of a conference which actually took place in the Reichstag building, approved a scheme whereby representatives should be selected on board all the ships of the German navy, who would persuade the men to disobey orders and thus paralyze the fleet and force the conclusion of peace.

The Minister of Marine remarked: "I am unable to make a statement concerning the subsequent events in the navy. The few persons who forgot their honor and duty suffered the deserved penalty."

Dr. Michaelis admitted that "some sailors" had committed regrettable crimes, that they possessed tickets binding themselves to support the principles of the Independent Socialists and carried on propaganda on a large scale on board the warships. Finally, he declared that the Independent Socialists are now outside the pale to which a German official might belong.

Flee Toward Norway

In addition to the mutinous crews of four battleships, the crew of the Nurnberg, which was at sea, revolted, seized their officers and proceeded in the direction of Norway, for the purpose of getting interned. En route, the Nurnberg encountered a torpedo-boat flotilla, which signalled the Nurnberg, but the latter did not reply.

The commander of the flotilla grew suspicious and wirelessed Wilhelmshaven that the Nurnberg did not respond to his signals. He was then instructed to stop or sink the Nurnberg, the crew of which, finding themselves surrounded, surrendered and the warship was then brought back to Wilhelmshaven.

[The Nurnberg classifies as a cruiser of the Stettin class and was launched in 1906, at the Kiel Yard. Her displacement is 3,450 tons, length 360 feet and speed 24 knots. Her normal complement is 295 men.]

After the suppression of the mutiny, the Kaiser, accompanied by the German Chancellor, came to Wilhelmshaven and ordered that one out of every seven of the mutineers was to be shot. Dr. Michaelis objected, saying that he was unable to assume such a responsibility before the Reichstag. Eventually, only three were shot, while the others received heavy sentences of imprisonment.

One of the reasons for the mutiny is said to be bad and inadequate food.

Sensation In Reichstag

Admiral von Capelle's disclosures created the greatest excitement in the

Reichstag. The reports of the debate are disconnected and, naturally, heavily censored, but they are sufficient to show that the affair was very serious.

Admiral von Capelle specifically named three Independent Socialists—Herr Dittmann, Herr Haase and Herr Vogther—as having had a conference with sailors and marines in the Reichstag building and supported the revolutionary proposals put to them.

The three deputies denied that the proposals made were of a revolutionary character and declared that they had a perfect right to speak to the sailors regarding their conditions.

Conservative deputies exhorted that the three deputies be tried for high treason and that there should be no Parliamentary immunity in such a case.

Captain Thrown Overboard

Amsterdam, October 10.—According to information which has reached here, the mutiny referred to in the Reichstag in veiled terms by Admiral von Capelle arose among the crews of four German battleships, one of which was the dreadnought Westfalen (18,800 tons, 366 men, completed 1909). The mutinous sailors threw the captain of the Westfalen into the sea, his body not being recovered for eight days.

The mutineers then left their ships and went ashore. Marines were ordered to attack them, but refused. The Oldenburg Regiment was then called out and surrounded the mutineers, who surrendered.

London, October 10.—A representative of Reuter's Agency today interviewed a high naval authority, who said that the mutiny in the German navy was one of the most astounding incidents of the war and threw a new light on the German peace kites, which manifestly are due to falling morale and the internal troubles of the German people.

No German Soil Will Be Given

(Continued from Page 1)

France that she did not always possess Toul or Verdun.

Only One Impediment

Baron von Kuehlmann concluded by asserting that, so far as he read the world situation, the only impediment to peace was France's claim to Alsace-Lorraine. Other questions could be settled by negotiation and without further bloodshed. He was strongly of opinion that public speeches did not help to forward peace, because these had to be simple and could not contain all the aspects of the intricate questions involved.

The latter portion of Baron von Kuehlmann's speech was a plea by implication for immediate peace negotiations, but conditional that there should be no dis-annexation of Alsace-Lorraine.

SOCIALISTS WILL STAND BY FRENCH GOVERNMENT

Overwhelming Majority Votes To Aid War Measures And Pass Credits

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Bordeaux, October 9.—A conference of the Socialist Party, which has lasted for four days, concluded its sittings by adopting, with an overwhelming majority, a motion in favor of assisting in the conduct of the war and voting the war-credits asked by the Government.

Pass Death Penalty On Genoa Fire-Bugs

Blew Up Munitions Factory And Also Had Relations With Italy's Enemies

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rome, October 9.—The court-martial has concluded on six men charged with causing incendiary fires at Genoa and an explosion in a munitions factory, last year and also with having relations with the enemy. Three were sentenced to be shot, two to penal servitude for life and one to twenty years solitary confinement.

EGYPT'S SULTAN DEAD

(Reuter's Service) Cairo, October 10.—The Sultan of Egypt is dead.

London, October 10.—The death of the Sultan of Egypt is announced in the London papers. Prince Ahmed Fouad will succeed him.

[Husseln Kaimal Pasha was born in 1854 and nominated Sultan of Egypt on December 19, 1914. Prince Ahmed Fouad, his brother, was born in 1868.]

Portugal's President Visits King Alfonso

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Madrid, October 9.—The Portuguese President will arrive today. King Alfonso will meet him at the station.

The Weather

Very cloudy and overcast weather. The maximum temperature recorded yesterday was 78.3 and the minimum 54.0, the figures for the corresponding day last year being respectively 75.2 and 56.5.

Commissioner Sah Answers

(Continued from Page 1) Mixed Court magistrate. He at first knew nothing and then learned that in this case a warrant for the arrest of men on Chinese soil had been issued without his knowledge and without any vice by my office. I protested against that, because I considered it an irregular procedure.

As for the dispute of this office with the Municipal Council on jurisdiction over registration of enemy subjects, I have formally protested to the Consular Body against that, because it is my view that such registration is not under the jurisdiction of the Municipal Council. According to the proper procedure, the Council should have made application to this office for the right to take such a step through the Consular body. This office would have forwarded the application to the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking. The Council has not done that and the Consular Body and the Ministry of Foreign Affairs in Peking have on their records my formal protest against the Council's action.

16 Sinkings Last Week Admiralty Reports

14 Ships Over And 2 Under 1,600 Tons; 5 Unsuccessful Attacks

(Reuter's Agency War Service)

London, October 10.—The Admiralty announces that the arrivals of merchantmen at ports of the United Kingdom last week totalled 2,519 and the sailings 2,632. Fourteen vessels over and two under 1,600 tons were sunk, five unsuccessfully attacked and three fishing-vessels sunk during the same period.

Cameos Tonight

With a completely new program, the Cameos will be seen here again tonight at the Lyceum Theater. This capable comedy troupe, which has already played in Shanghai to large houses, is here for only two nights after a successful tour of the outports. For that reason the bookings have been heavy. Tonight's program is given in the advertising columns.

Double Pay Asked For Britons In Ranks

Premier Refers Matter To Committee, Pointing Out Large Sums Already Paid

(Reuter's Agency War Service) London, October 9.—A joint committee of the trade union members of Parliament has urged Mr. Lloyd George to immediately increase the pay of soldiers and sailors by 100 per cent, with increases in the other ranks below commissioned officers.

Mr. Lloyd George pointed out that what has already been done has cost £50,000,000 to £60,000,000. He sympathized with the objects of the deputation and said that he would refer the matter back to the Cabinet Committee presided over by Sir Edward Carson.

REPULSE AUSTRIANS

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Rome, October 10.—An official communiqué reports: We repulsed repeated attacks made by the enemy, on Monday, in an attempt to gain ground at Castagnavizza, on Carso. Furious fighting ensued and all our positions were maintained. We drove back with heavy losses attacks made by the enemy, yesterday evening, between Vipacco and Castagnavizza.

Saturday Club to Hear Three Interesting Talks

Szechuen Notes, Aviation And Leper Mission Work, Topics For Tomorrow

Three interesting talks are scheduled for the Saturday Club tiffin to be held at the Carlton Cafe tomorrow. Mr. S. D. Gamble, M.A., instructor in the University of California, who has just returned from a three months' trip through western Szechuen, will speak of some of his experiences and observations in that country. Mr. W. M. Danner, American secretary of the Mission to Lepers, will talk on a "World-wide Work for Lepers" and Mr. Art Smith, well known American flyer, will speak of "Aviation Today and Tomorrow." Mr. Wong Kok-shan, commercial manager of the Han-Yeh-Ping Iron and Coal Co., is chairman of the meeting. An informal reception for the guests will be held from 12.10 to 12.30 o'clock and the meeting will close not later than 1.50 p.m. Members are requested to send their notifications of attendance to Mr. G. A. Fitch, secretary, 129 Szechuen Road, not later than this evening.

ARREST MME. TURMEL

(Reuter's Agency War Service) Paris, October 9.—Madame Turmel has been arrested.

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3rd "	\$1.00
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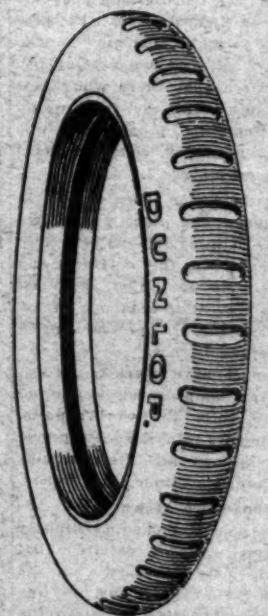
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Poelcapelle Finally Won By British

(Continued from Page 1)

there is much disorganization in the German rear.

Germans at Disadvantage

It is again raining heavily. However, we have the consolation that, while, nearly everywhere, we are on the highest ground of the ridge, the enemy are mostly down in the swampy country.

Reuter's correspondent telegraphed yesterday afternoon: Today's splendid victory is an amazing narrative of endurance and dogged achievement. Our men had to fight their way, floundering and struggling, across over 1,200 yards of ground which was a waste of shell-holes, often of close that there was no foothold between them, brimful with water and bounded by ooze knee-deep, the whole incessantly swept by high-explosive shells, shrapnel and machine-gun fire. Yet they gained practically the whole day's objectives, the exceptions being so trifling that clearing them up is only a matter of time.

Surprise Germans

The Germans were surprised, decimating an attack in such weather, across such a terrain, impossible. Moreover, two of our Divisions which had to bear the brunt of the attack had only taken over the line at 3 o'clock in the morning, were not familiar with their surroundings and were dog-tired with their long march.

Our prisoners include men of the 15th Division, which had just arrived from the Russian front. This is the third Division from the East to be knocked out in five days.

At two o'clock in the afternoon, Adler Farm and Poelcapelle Brewery had been taken. Both had given trouble. Wire and water are causing a delay at a spot called Waterfields. The latest news is that our men are overcoming their difficulties. Our men have dug in all around Poelcapelle Chateau and it is only a question of how long the Boche machine-gunners can hold out.

Our casualties are reported to be light. Our prisoners doubtless run into four figures. Prisoners admit that these repeated hammer-blows are demoralising and disorganising the German army.

The brunt of the fighting was borne by Home battalions. This has been a truly great day and the plains of Belgium lie more at our feet than at any time since the dark days of 1914.

Haig Turns Tables

The tactical developments of the fighting in Flanders are very interesting. The struggle shifted on Tuesday from south to north, in a movement apparently directed to envelop Houthulst Forest and thus remove its menace to the northern face of the salient which Sir Douglas Haig is pushing out towards Roulers. It was the threat to Sir Douglas Haig's left flank from Houthulst Forest in October, 1914, which caused him then to retreat to the line of Langemarck to Zonnebeke.

The tables are now turned and the Germans recognise the momentousness of the issue. The Leipzig Neueste Nachrichten says that, "if the British break through, the whole western front would give way and French attacks on the Verdun front might have incalculable consequences."

Military experts in London point out that a break-through is not necessarily part of the immediate plans of the Allies, as the fruit of fuller results will accrue from a continuance of the present policy of a swift succession of blows on the same front, each driving the salient wider and deeper into the German lines. From the accounts of the various correspondents, it is evident that yesterday's attack was really a great re-adjustment of the battle-front.

Simultaneous Offensives

There were two advances, simultaneously accomplished, with a fragment of stationary line between. The larger operation was on the left, with the village of Poelcapelle as its center, while, on the right, our somewhat

erratic line was straightened. The objective at the deepest point did not exceed an advance of 2,000 yards and, generally speaking, was from 1,200 to 1,500 yards.

Everything aimed at was secured. Conditions of extraordinary difficulty and discouragement seemed to make no difference and our blow was struck as surely as our previous blows, though some of our troops had marched twelve hours before going into the battle, yet then fought like lions.

A remarkable feature was the admirable contact maintained throughout by the British and French troops. The latter had a task of extraordinary difficulty, as they were operating in practically a continuous marsh.

The Germans, at many points, reverted to the use of machine-guns in trees, evidently mistrusting their pill-boxes, but the British machine-guns multiplied as those of the enemy were silenced and the British supporting guns of all calibers moved steadily forward, maintaining an uninterrupted fire.

The mud of the battlefield is everywhere studded with German bodies, the victims of the last battle. Never before have the British encountered so many enemy dead, telling the story of headlong flight.

Reuter's Admissions

(By wire.)—The German official communiqué this afternoon reported: "The attacks yesterday morning were a prelude to a battle on a front of twenty kilometers between Bixchoote and Ghelvelt, which lasted far into the night. Our enemies, repeatedly reinforced, assaulted six times at some points."

"The enemy captured 1,500 meters of ground in the neighborhood of Draebank, Mangelaere, Veldhoek and Poelcapelle. We firmly held our lines from Poelcapelle to southward of Ghelvelt."

French Capture Villages

Paris, October 10.—The official communiqué issued yesterday evening reported: Our attack, launched this morning, developed brilliantly. Our troops, after crossing the marshy brook known as the Broembeek, carried with admirable dash the enemy's defences on a front of 2,500 meters, despite the difficulties of the ground and the bad weather.

We captured the villages of Saint Jean, Mangelaere and Veldhoek and numerous farms organized as block-houses. Our advance, which reached an average depth of two kilometers, has brought us to the southern fringe of Houthulst Wood.

Our air-service, despite the gale, co-operated actively in the attack, using machine-guns at a low altitude against enemy infantry and maintaining touch with the other arms.

The number of prisoners counted up to the present is 300, of whom 12 are officers.

There has been an artillery action on the Aisne front.

The communiqué this afternoon reported: In Belgium, extending our advance east of Draebank, we captured Papegoed Farm, taking 40 prisoners. The German artillery was peculiarly active in the region of Laffaux, north of the Aisne.

British Success Complete

Commenting on the Franco-British advance, Le Petit Parisien says: "The advance made by the French troops on August 16 could not be developed, while Houthulst Forest, packed with machine-guns and fortifiably organized, was before them."

"A frontal attack would have been too costly. An effort was, therefore, made to turn it and the movement was prepared by British troops. Their success in the attacks of September 20 and 26 was complete."

"It remains now for them to capture the last barrier which masks the Roulers-Menin-Courtrai plain and which is practically parallel with the Broodseinde to Broelare road. This barrier was probably the main objective of yesterday's attack with General Anthoine's army."

"This attack is a sort of cleaning-up of the last of the enemy's entrenchments—a definite preparation for the action which will drive them for ever into the Flemish marshes, whence they will have to make their way out, or the rigors of winter, the treacherous ground and the fire of our guns will make their position impossible to hold."

Victory in Two Hours

London, October 9.—Reuter's special correspondent with the French forces

in Flanders wires:—The French, under General Anthoine, attacked at five o'clock this morning, in the direction of Mangelaere and the Forest of Houthulst, crossing the marshy Steenbeek, determinedly ploughing their way through the rain-sodden morass, driving out the Germans as they advanced and reaching the first line of their objectives in a little over two hours.

By 8 a.m., they had taken Gambaeta Farm, south of Mangelaere and, on the extreme left, the village of Draebank. Three hundred prisoners, two guns and four machine-guns were captured in the first hour of the attack.

By 11 a.m., Mangelaere had been captured and passed and the French are now within 1,000 yards of Houthulst Forest, both on the right, where they are advancing in touch with the British and on the left, where they are advancing along the Corverbeek. The position of the Germans in the forest must already be very uncomfortable, for the forest lies low and, after the downpour of the last three days, their dugouts must be flooded. The British, from the positions already held last night, overlook the rear of the forest and the roads from the east and the French are closing in on the west, while an enormous number of guns are in a position to bear on the position.

Germans Withdraw Guns

This vast tangle of trees, wire and dugouts, 2½ miles from north to south and 3½ from east to west, is the principal German artillery center on this front. Already, the Boches have been alarmed enough to withdraw a portion of their artillery, especially their heavy guns. However, there are still enough batteries in the forest to make it a very serious obstacle and the enemy will doubtless offer a formidable resistance before abandoning a position of such importance and one on which they have spent so much labor.

Today's splendid results were obtained in the face of most disheartening conditions. The preparations for the attack were made in three days of atrocious weather, the country swimming with water. The



VALUE OF BEAUTIFUL TEETH

In every occupation, diseased, irregular teeth and filthy mouths are a handicap, besides being unsanitary and offensive. On the other hand, sound, regular teeth are at once prepossessing and wholesome. They are a positive necessity in many occupations and a certain asset in every occupation. They also indicate a certain measure of self respect as well as carefulness and thoroughness, for persons who are careful and thorough enough to keep clean teeth are very apt to be careful and thorough in their work.

A fresh complexion, untainted breath, clear enunciation—direct results of clean, sound teeth—are the factors that largely make up the personality that attracts friends, secures and holds your position in both business and social circles, aids you in rendering effective service, pleases the customer and "sells the goods." whereas nothing is so likely to make you feel dissatisfied with yourself and irritable to others as tooth trouble.

If you have that self respect which I am sure you have, come to me and I'll set your teeth in "apple-pie" order, in fact your mouth after my treatment will be BEAUTIFUL. Beautiful face, beautiful mouth and beautiful teeth are a combination hard to beat, and can be obtained after treatment by Dr. C. Cameron.

Don't delay. Call immediately at

DR. C. CAMERON'S DENTAL OFFICE

84 Nanking Road, Shanghai.

discomfort of the men, who had to spend the night before the attack crouching in flooded shell-holes, soaked to the skin, in a bitter wind, cannot be described.

Desolate Landscape

It is hard to imagine a landscape more desolate. Fortunately, the German artillery reaction was less than was to be expected and it was obviously badly guided. In the morning, the French aeroplanes did good work, but, in the afternoon, the persistent rain made observation impossible.

General Anthoine exploited the regularities of the ground to the utmost. It is notable that the new German system of echelonnement in depth again failed.

Reuter's correspondent says that two interesting points emerge from the latest battle in Flanders. First, the enemy system of echelonnement in depth has proved a failure and, second, the substitution of prepared lines of shell-craters for battered trench lines is proving almost valueless, because,

after a heavy shelling, the craters are little good as shelters.

Prisoners we have taken admit that the Higher Command realise that, during heavy fire, the men cannot be trusted to hold them. Their officers, meanwhile, are in pill-boxes, or similar shelters, where they are unable to exercise effective control, or even to know what the men in the craters are doing. Hence, at the moment of attack, the men are either not at their posts or in a frame of mind which makes surrender a wiser course than fighting.

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ON ROUTE VALLON, containing dining and drawing rooms, large hall, 4 bedrooms with built-in closets and cupboards, 3 tiled bathrooms with latest modern fittings, large veranda and servants' quarters, garden, tennis, etc. Tls. 25,000.

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ALL NEW I. S. S. PREMIUM BONDS

Issued Before Noon, Saturday, October 13

Participate in the Drawing on Monday, October 15

MORE RETURNS will be paid this month than in any drawing of the past.

You can save \$12.00 each month and never miss it. Your money is returned to you with a share of profits on investments, and in the drawing you may also be returned from \$12.00 to \$2,000.00.

\$11,500.00

to be returned

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Lu Yung-ting Joins Dr. Sun; Will Give Men And Money

(From the Chinese Press)

Inspector-General Lu Yung-ting has decided to join hands with Dr. Sun Yat-sen to formulate plans for a northern expedition. He will give financial support to the independent Navy, with a monthly allowance of \$100,000.

The first official communique reporting on the skirmishes in Hunan was received here yesterday by Defence Commissioner Lu Yung-hsian from Tsuchun Fu Liang-teso of Hunan. The message reads:

October 4: Brigade Commander Chu Shih-huang disarmed the artillery at Shansiang and discharged the men after paying them two months' wages.

October 5: The first report of Commander Chu stated that he crushed the enemy at Yungfeng and the rebels have taken refuge at Chihwang-tang; his second report announced victory over the rebels by our forces, who had occupied Kiangling. On the same day, Brigade Commander Wang Shu-jen, stationed at Hengshan, wired that on the morning of the 5th our enemies, about one regiment in size, were occupying the south of Shihpui.

October 6: At half past one in the morning Commander Wang reports, while advancing towards the direction of our enemy, our men were suddenly surrounded by rebellious troops on three sides. A fierce fight ensued and we routed the rebels two hours later, killing several tens of them and capturing twenty rifles, while only several were wounded among our troops. At 6.30 o'clock in the evening we again attacked the rebels, pursuing them repeatedly until darkness prevented us from proceeding further. The rebels are now posted at Hsuehkiachiao, 30 li from Hengshan.

Eighty battalions of troops, 40,000 men, will be immediately rushed to Hunan by the southerners. Tsuchun Chen Ping-kun returned from Nan-hing Monday where he has been discussing measures with the Inspector-General. He called a conference of the military officers at his yamen and announced his allegiance with the Southern movement. He reported that Kwangsi has sent 45 battalions to Hunan and his province would reinforce the independents at Yungchow and Hungchow with 35 more battalions. Tsuchun Tan Hsiao-ming of Kwangsi is commander-in-chief, while Generals Ling Ho and Mah Chi will assist him.

A report from Hankow Tuesday stated that a large number of Peking troops were killed at Hungchow following their victory, when the independents attacked their headquarters during the night. Tsuchun Fu Liang-teso has recommended the promotion of Wang Shu-jen and Chu Shih-huang, who led the victorious army against the Linling rebels, to the rank of Lieutenant General and their decoration with the Wen-ho medals. Fu also requested to be permitted to withdraw \$1,000,000 from the Salt Gabelle in Hunan for military expenses.

The news of the victory of the loyalists in Hunan was received in Peking with a great deal of optimism, but the reports of the activities of the provinces of Kwangtung and Kwangsi have given the authorities more serious concern. A certain military faction suggested the wisdom of taking advantage of the victory and proclaiming openly the suppression of the South with armed force, thereby intimidating the other revolutionists. Another certain Cabinet Minister proposed to negotiate with Generals Lu Yung-ting and Chen Ping-kun, requesting them to dissolve the Southern Parliament and arrest the Kuomintang leaders. In exchange for these conditions, the Peking administration would replace Fu Liang-teso with Hsiung Shih-ling, former Premier, and appoint Fu as Commander of the precautionary troops at Yochow, Hunan.

The twentieth regiment of artillery of the 50th Division, stationed at Tsingtau under General Chow Tso-ying, has been ordered to Hunan to reinforce the troops of Fu. General Chow called on the President and the Premier for instructions Tuesday. General Fan Kuo-chang reported from Yochow that he assumed his office as assistant commander of the Hunan expeditionary troops Sunday.

The Mandate ordering the punitive expedition against the rebels in Hunan is ready for promulgation. As soon as the joint defence meas-

ures between Hupeh and Kiangsi are completed, they will be gazetted.

President Feng Kuo-chang has held a lengthy interview with Vice-Minister Yi Kung-cho, of the Ministry of Communications, on the detailed distribution of the \$20,000,000 Communications loan. The parley was held in absolute secrecy.

The emissary of Tsuchun Yang Shan-tesh of Chekiang, Chen Lu-san, was received in audience by the President Tuesday and reported on conditions in Chekiang with reference to the reported insurrections.

A special commissioner from Greece, named Rex, called on the Ministry of Foreign Affairs yesterday and informed the authorities of his mission to complete a commercial treaty with China on behalf of his government.

The Bank Consortium has promised to loan to China \$3,000,000 for the reconstruction of Tientsin after the flood. The syndicate has paid over to the government \$2,000,000 as the surplus of the salt revenue during the month of September and stated that the payment of the surplus for the remainder of the year will be made in one instalment.

Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo, Chinese Minister to Washington, informed the government that the United States is now ready to amend the order prohibiting the exportation of iron so that the law will not apply to exports to Allied nations.

The Ministry of War will soon inaugurate a department of foreign affairs in view of the abundance of diplomatic matters that the ministry has to negotiate directly with foreigners following the declaration of war.

Tsinanfu, Shantung, October 11.—The powder magazine located at Shihliyin, not far from here, exploded yesterday morning. Rumors have it that the destruction of the plant was purposely carried out to prevent the local authorities from sending troops to Hunan to fight the independent forces there. An emissary from Peking arrived here Wednesday evening and called on Tsuchun Chang Hual-chi, urging him to send one brigade of Shantung troops to the South. Public opinion, however, does not endorse such a measure, as the appearance of brigades and outlaws throughout the province necessitates the presence of all the Shantung soldiers here, and the explosion followed shortly afterwards.

HUNTER TO WAR OFFICE

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 9.—General Sir Archibald Hunter is succeeding General Sir Archibald Hunter in the Aldershot Command. Sir Archibald Hunter is taking up an important appointment at the War Office.

In a farewell order, he says that Lord Kitchener ordered him, on August 22, 1914, to proceed to Aldershot, to train the new armies without wasting an hour and he started at the training center on the following day. He pays a tribute to the officers and men who have worked under him, eulogises the steady discipline and good behavior of the hundreds and thousands of soldiers forming the new armies trained at Aldershot and says the one regret he will carry to the grave is that he is not privileged to fight with the men he has helped to train.

Mail Notices

MAILS CLOSE

For Japan:—
Per R.V.F. s.s. Penza Oct. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hsueh M. Oct. 13
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hakual M. Oct. 16
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Omi Maru Oct. 20
For U.S., Canada and Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Inaba Maru Oct. 12
Per P.M. s.s. Colombia Oct. 13
Per T.K.K. s.s. Siberia M. Oct. 18
For Europe:—
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Kitano M. Oct. 12
Per N.Y.K. s.s. S'poko M. Oct. 14
Per N.Y.K. s.s. Hirano M. Oct. 28

Smiles from the Mixed Court

The cost and complexities of living have been much advertised—to the ultimate profit of the barons of trade—but these have nothing on the stumbling blocks in the way of dying—which get little publicity and arouse no noticeable sympathy for the undertaker.

Nee Zung-ching decided to commit suicide. Life was a dark dank, aching void to him and disaster seemed hard on the heels of his sandals.

His master had just informed him that his services as house-boy were no longer necessary to the establishment. To make things worse, Nee had been promising his family that he would soon make them a generous allowance of money. He had just lost all his wages to a couple of expert instructors who were to teach him the noble game of poker. Thus he stood on the verge of utter obliquity. All was lost, even honor.

What was the use? Having heard and heard no reply, Nee went to his master's closet and "borrowed" his master's automatic pistol. Slipping one cartridge into the weapon he boarded a tramcar for Yangtsepo. He debarked at the end of the line,

sought a secluded spot, pressed the pistol to his heart and jerked at the trigger.

Nothing doing.

He jerked again, with similar results. He bethought him that maybe the pistol was not cocked. He sought for the hammer. The gun was unlike other pistols he had seen. He could find nothing to cock. He labored with the mechanism, ever and anon applying the muzzle of the weapon to a vital spot and tugging at the trigger in the delirious hope that it would explode. Unlike all other guns, loaded or unloaded, it refused to go off. Nee sat down and wept. Having determined on this manner of leaving the world, the idea of a flying jump at the Whangpoo or a bit of rope applied to the throat, the other end being attached to something firm and somewhat above his height from the ground, never occurred to him.

In disgust he boarded another tramcar, intending to return his master's traitorous pistol. And here the links in Nee's chain of hard luck multiplied rapidly. A Police Constable was struck with an inspiration to search him, and he found the pistol. Nee was dragged off to the station and it was discovered by means of his fingerprints that he had eight convictions in the Mixed Court. Disaster and disgrace loomed even larger ahead. Nee told his story and then his master appeared to state that he had not dismissed the would-be suicide for any dishonesty, but simply because he was "such a fool." So the court decided to send Nee out to the Sinaia Refuge for a month's observation, after which his future status will be decided.

Soft Word Turneth Away Trouble

Seeing a Chinese youth cycling madly down the street after dark with no light on his careering machine a Sikh Policeman held up his hand and politely called attention to the discrepancy.

"Away fool!" retorted the youth, swooping wildly to the kerb in an effort to pass.

His feelings somewhat harrowed, the Sikh gathered in the flippant pedaler and in the Mixed Court next morning he was fined \$2 for defiance of the headlight ordinance and \$1 extra for being rude to the guardian of that law.



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TOURING CARS, 2, 4, 6 AND 8 CYLINDERS
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MIKIMOTO PEARL STORE

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Can Take You—**

Wells Fargo Checks are good. Use them to buy gasoline and tires, and to pay your hotel bills. You can't expect your personal check to be cashed where you are unknown.

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Wells Fargo express service is personal and safe—are you taking advantage of it?

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Travelers Checks**

Millions of dollars of Wells Fargo Checks are issued annually by banks, railroad and steamship ticket offices.

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Look for
the label:
"It's a bear"

Ask for
"Bear Brand."
Accept
no substitute.

Calol, a pure white mineral oil, is the rational, medically-accepted treatment for
CONSTIPATION

Calol is tasteless, odorless and colorless, and is harmless in any quantity.

Calol lubricates the entire intestinal tract, and thus encourages natural bowel activity.

Calol is entirely free from the dangers which attend the use of drugs and laxatives.

Calol taken a short time brings about regular movements, supplanting languor and physical apathy with brimming natural health.

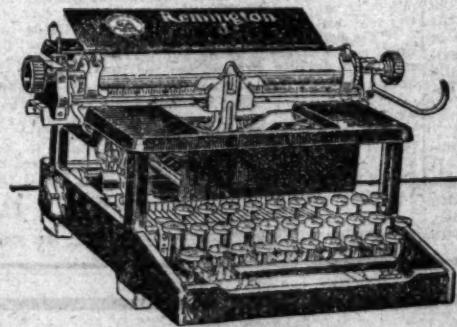
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Prices: \$1.25 per pint—75 cts. per 1/2 pint—25 cts. 2 oz.

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The extreme simplicity of the Remington "J" Typewriter makes it easily understood by the most inexperienced operator

Inserting the paper and striking the keys is all there is to the operation of the Remington "J" Typewriter. You can learn to operate it at one sitting, and increased speed comes with every bit of writing you do.

See the Remington "J" demonstrated.



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AGENTS

22 Museum Road Shanghai

NEW BALDWIN SCHOOL FOR GIRLS DEDICATED

Bishop Wilson S. Lewis Delivers
Address Of Day; Build-
ings Described

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Nanchang, Kiangsi, Sept. 29.—On Tuesday morning last, at 10.30 o'clock, occurred the dedicatory service of the new Baldwin school building, of the Baldwin school plant. One thousand five hundred invitations had been issued, five hundred of which had been sent to officials, gentry, and parents of the pupils in Nanchang.

At ten, an audience of seven hundred had filled the auditorium, and the din of fire-crackers announced the opening of the service. In the gallery sat the two hundred and fifty students of the three schools—Nanchang Boys' Academy, the Woman's Bible School, and Baldwin.

On the platform were seated Bishop Wilson S. Lewis, and his interpreter, Dr. Thomas Lo; representatives of Governors Chen and Chi; Commissioner of Education Ma Mr. Johnson; Principal of the Boys' Academy, Mr. Gertrude Howe, who has been forty-five years in Kiangsi; and Miss Honsinger, the Principal.

The decorations were of bamboo and lotus blossoms; these in profusion against the dark wood and softly tinted walls made an effect not soon to be forgotten. From the picturesque Chinese gate house, approached by the most bridge, and the willow shaded avenue, to the large portico at the entrance of the building, there was a profusion of flags, both Chinese and American.

Gifts from friends interested in the school were numerous and beautiful. The guest hall red-wood furniture was a gift from the student body, and a large bronze bell, the gift from the Chinese faculty. Gifts of tables, ebony scrolls, and porcelain in many varieties all added to the attractiveness of the building.

Before and after the ceremony, tea was served to the guests, and there was given an exhibit of the students' work in all branches; science, mathematics, history, literature, and Bible both in Chinese and English; also the industrial work, which has during this first year helped fifty girls to become self-supporting.

With Pastor Wu Chih-mo presiding, the following program was carried out: Hymn—The Church's One Foundation Prayer—Rev. E. C. Gale. Congratulations from General Wu, Kiukiang, read by Dr. Thomas Lo. Remarks by Mr. Ma Cing-men, Commissioner of Education of Kiangsi.

Congratulations from Chen Tschun-chun, read by Mr. Wang. Greeting to students—Miss Gertrude Howe. Chorus—The Lord is my Shepherd. High and Normal Schools. Address and Dedication—Bishop Wilson S. Lewis. Solo—The Birthday of a King—Miss Frederica Kiang.

Hymn—Oh, Thou Whose own vast Temple Stands—Rev. E. C. Gale. The building is one hundred and seventy feet long, and comprises chemistry and biological laboratories; grade, high school and normal rooms; industrial domestic science, and library, besides the large auditorium which seats over six hundred.

The entrance to the compound, the porte cochere, and the building itself, all having temple-like roofs, make the entire plant fit into the surrounding scenery admirably.

The fame of the school and its buildings has gone abroad, and scores a day passes without visitors. Much credit is due Mr. Henry E. Baker, the Engineer who has given devoted and efficient oversight to the construction.

The entire plant of Baldwin school was burned to the ground in December, 1911, and ever since that time plans for the larger, newer Baldwin have been in execution; and now no better equipment exists for the girls and young women of China. The equipment covers all the branches from kindergarten through High School; in addition a Woman's Bible School and a two years Normal Course.

It Sounds Simple, To
Hear Art Smith Tell It

"You head your nose into the air and bore up into the blue and it's hard to steer because there's nothing but blue to steer at and it's all around you, so you go by the feel. And then you throttle down your engine and hang a bit and slide your eye out along the wing of the machine where you have your 'smoke box' fastened. All at once that smoke starts shooting up past you and you know you're dropping backwards. It whips up on both sides of you in two long ribbons and the ends are an awful way up before you know it. And then the machine flops—one way or the other—and you shoot down headfirst, and you ease up on the throttle and the propeller catches hold, and it's all over."

That's the casual way in which Art Smith, foremost of American feature aviators, describes one of his hair-raising "back slides" from a height of several thousand feet. The "slide" is only one of the assortment of thrills, including loops, flips, corkscrews and other aerial gymnastics, that the flyer is to open up here during his flights tomorrow, Sunday and Monday. The Sunday performance, incidentally, is the only Sunday flight that the young aviator has agreed to in his entire Eastern tour and is to be given in aid of the war orphans.

BABY'S PICTURE

It's our speciality.

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News Briefs

The evening classes at the Public School for Boys will reopen provided a sufficient number of students present themselves for the formation of classes.

The Chinese Post Office has introduced stamp-booklets containing the following denominations, for which the sale price is \$1.00, namely:

I. Yellow booklet containing:—
28 stamps at 1 cent=28 cents
24 stamps at 3 cents=72 cents
\$1. sale price

II. Green booklet containing:—
4 stamps at 10 cents=40 cents
15 stamps at 3 cents=45 cents
6 stamps at 1 cent = 6 cents
\$1. sale price

Notification that Bank of China and Bank of Communications notes will be accepted for fare and freight payments by the four principal Government railway lines was issued yesterday.

As Smith, American aviator, has consented to fly on a Sunday, on condition that ten per cent of the Sunday proceeds be donated to French, Belgian, and other Allied war orphan funds, to which the promoters agreed. After his flight here, Mr. Smith will proceed to America to offer his services to the United States Aviation Corps.

Today is Columbus Day. It was on October 12, 1492, that Christopher Columbus discovered America.

The annual meeting of the members of the St. Andrew's Society will be held in the Town Hall on Monday, October 22, at 9.15 p.m. All Scotsmen are invited to attend.

Five hundred and four troops newly recruited from Tientsin who have been given quarters at the Nanking Drill Grounds, West Gate, sailed for Fokien on the ss. Shanghai last night under the command of Li Yin-chia, the representative of Tschun Li Huo-chi.

Defense Commissioner Lu Yung-hsian announced yesterday that hereafter the execution of criminals will take place at the drill grounds near the South Station of the Shanghai-Hangchow Railway instead of on the Rifle Butte. However, criminals sentenced to death after extradition from the Shanghai foreign settlements will be shot at the old place in order to allow the inspection by officers from the settlements.

BALKAN CAMPAIGN

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 10.—A German official communique reports: The Bulgarians repulsed the British south-westward of Lake Doiran.

The building is one hundred and seventy feet long, and comprises chemistry and biological laboratories; grade, high school and normal rooms; industrial domestic science, and library, besides the large auditorium which seats over six hundred.

The entrance to the compound, the porte cochere, and the building itself, all having temple-like roofs, make the entire plant fit into the surrounding scenery admirably.

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U. S. NAVAL PROGRAM TO COST \$1,150,000,000

787 New Vessels, From Super-Dreadnoughts To Submarine Chasers; Some Ready

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
Washington, October 10.—Secretary of Navy Daniels announces that the navy's construction plans consist of 787 vessels, from super-dreadnoughts to submarine-chasers, at a cost estimated to exceed Gold \$1,150,000,000.

Some of the vessels are already completed and the remainder are being rushed.

Gt. Britain Nearing Compulsory Rations

Food Controller Gives Another
Warning Economy Is Absolutely Essential

(Reuter's Agency War Service)
London, October 9.—The Press Bureau announces that Lord Rhonda, the Food Controller, replying to a deputation representing agricultural interests, dealt with the complaint that the fixed prices for meat are not remunerative to the farmer.

He referred to the danger of a famine of meat throughout the world in 1918 and said that, if the appeal made by Sir Richard Yapp for voluntary economy failed, he would, unhesitatingly, compulsorily ration the country.

He agreed to postpone the lowest maximum price for cattle, but refused further concessions, saying that the nation was entitled to ask for sacrifices by all classes, including farmers.

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EDUCATORS MEET

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Hangchow, Oct. 9.—The National Educational Association will hold its annual conference in this city beginning tomorrow afternoon. Already fifteen provinces have signified their intention of sending men to the conference; each province will be represented by three delegates.

The sessions will be held in the new headquarters of the Chekiang Provincial Educational Society, a handsome grey brick and stone structure situated in the former Manchou City near the West Lake. The building is not quite completed but is far enough along to be used for this conference.

The conference will last for about a week and will devote itself to a discussion of various educational problems now facing the country. The conference met last year in Peking.

Shanghai Revolver Club

The Shanghai allcomers' revolver championship competition, which is held this month, was inaugurated in 1914. As the gold medal may only be won one time, it gives everyone a fair chance to attain to the honor of Allcomers' Champion for the year.

Winners of championship gold medal may compete for honor medals only. The following 6 highest scores made in 1914-1915 and 1916 will be interesting to intending competitors.

1914 Entries 30
T. Freeman 402.
Lt. Com. Q. Preston-Thomas 398.
W. E. Sauer 390.
Dr. S. A. Ransom 387.
E. Zillig 375.
C. Garcla 371.

1915 Entries 37
Dr. S. A. Ransom 389.
Lt. Com. Q. Preston-Thomas 373.
J. H. Marshall 369.
C. T. Tarrant 365.
G. S. Brandt 358.
Mrs. H. C. Gulland 353.

1916 Entries 22
R. E. Neale 411.
T. Freeman 407.
J. H. Marshall 390.
W. B. Sutherland 381.
J. Ward 380.
Miss L. Negus 378.

Lawn Tennis

The semi-final of the M'x'd Doubles Championship, between Mrs. Pearson and Capt. Barrett and Mr. and Mrs. Elmore, will be played at 4.15 p.m. today at the French Club.

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Union Church Ladies Hold Garden Party

Tea And Musical Program Enjoyed At Home Of President Of Society

The opening meeting of the Union Church Ladies' Society took the form of a garden party Wednesday afternoon at the home of the President, Mrs. Lunt. After a few words of welcome by Mrs. Lunt and an enjoyable tea, an excellent musical program was given.

There were a duet by Mrs. Kent and Miss Jansen, songs by Mrs. Hind, cello selections by Miss Kilene, and a song by Mrs. Bryson.

At the close of the program Mr. Darwent made a speech thanking Captain and Mrs. Lunt for their hospitality and those who took part in the program for their contribution to the evening's enjoyment.

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The China Press

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WEATHER

Very cloudy and overcast weather in our regions. Strong Northerly winds south of the 36th parallel. Rough weather on both sides of Luzon.

IMPARTIAL AND PROGRESSIVE

SHANGHAI, OCTOBER 12, 1917.

Civil War in China

Reports from the South are true, and there is little reason to doubt their accuracy, for a strong censorship is being exercised over news emanating from Canton, it would seem that the long-expected civil war in China is well under way. Inspector General Lu Yungting, according to these reports, has thrown in his lot with the Southerners, and as a result 80 battalions of troops, 45 from Kwangsi and 35 from Kwangtung, are marching into Hunan. To these must be added the armies of Kweichow and Yunnan, which undoubtedly will join in the march North.

Premier Tuan declared last week that if the Kwangsi and Kwangtung troops were sent into Hunan he would send every available man south to crush the whole southern movement. Following this declaration he ordered some troops south and part of those already have passed Hankow and reached Yochow. The northern floods, however, beyond doubt are seriously interfering with the Premier's plans for moving large bodies of troops. He has only one railroad at his disposal most of the way and that has been out of action for a month owing to floods and is not yet in good working order. Besides, when it gets into Hubei, it is in a province that will be none too friendly to Tuan's troops.

To add to the seriousness of the Premier's position is the doubt concerning the part that President Feng Kuo-chang intends to play in the drama now about to be unfolded. The President is known to have been opposed to this war and to have been in favor of the restoration of the Provisional Constitution which Premier Tuan has done away with and which the South (the term is not accurate, for a large section of the North feels the same way) holds must be restored. And it is not likely that President Feng's experiences in Peking have led to any radical change of heart in this respect.

Still another strong figure in the person of former President Li Yuan-hung confronts Premier Tuan from out the murky flood at Tientsin. The ex-President has a powerful following in every section of this vast land. What he will do remains to be seen but that he cherishes no affection for Tuan is certain.

The general issue raised by the South would seem to be that the Peking Government is not a legal one and certainly not the one that the Powers recognised. When Premier Tuan set the Provisional Constitution aside he abolished the legal and recognised government of China, for that Constitution was the heart and soul of the Government. There are of course many other issues, but this is the main one. Second in importance perhaps is the personality of Tuan. The South claims that China cannot have a republican form of government so long as Tuan remains in power for the reason that he has shown utter disregard and even contempt for republican forms and institutions. He is in thought and spirit, they say, a miniature Yuan Shih-k'ai.

On the other hand, Premier Tuan has repeatedly shown that he has a very strong following among the military chieftains of the country and his plan evidently has been to substitute for what he considered an inutile and fatuous Parliament the rule of a powerful military dictator, judging this sort of government to be the best for China at the moment but being willing to retain the empty shell of democracy by standing firmly for the name Republic.

This makes the position somewhat as it was in the story of the cold and hungry wayfarer on the railroad station platform one night in Western America. He had 10 cents in his pocket with which he could buy either food or liquor and he was trying to make up his mind which to buy when a boy came along the platform, shouting: "Hot mince pies! Hot mince pies! Only ten cents!" This seemed an ideal solution and the cold and hungry man immediately bought a pie. But upon attempting to bite into it he

found it was frozen. Calling the boy he complained, "Why do you call them hot mince pies when they're frozen?" "Why, mister," the lad responded, "that's the name of them."

Correspondence

Traffic Regulations

Editor, THE CHINA PRESS
Dear Sir:—Katherine Stinson is credited with the remark that riding in a ricksha in the streets of Shanghai is more trying on the nerves than riding in a biplane in the air. I have tried both and am inclined to agree with her.

The first time I ever rode in a ricksha in Shanghai, I knocked down a Chinese woman pedestrian and rode over her prostrate body. I have never been in a ricksha since, that I have not narrowly escaped a repetition of this feat. I have never ridden in a carriage or machine without having the pleasure of the drive spoiled by the hordes of Chinese who just missed our wheels. I know that my experience resembles that of most of the Shanghai residents who attempt to navigate the streets by ricksha, carriage or automobile.

The causes of these traffic troubles seem to be two: the carelessness of the Chinese pedestrians; and the lack of traffic regulations over them. The Chinese do not walk across the streets; they drift across them. How many times have we not seen them come down the thoroughfares, with heads turned toward the rear, and their gaze fixed upon some object behind them. Then when they are saved from annihilation by the cries of the driver of an approaching vehicle, the pained incredulity which appears on their faces at this suggestion that their method of locomotion is at fault! That there is no regulation over them is evident to anyone who attempts to drive a machine in the city. Conditions at present are bad enough but they promise to become worse. Shanghai is growing rapidly; there will be more people on the streets and many more automobiles in the future than there are now. So each year will intensify the difficulty.

The remedy seems simple. If the City would pass an ordinance restricting pedestrian traffic to the sidewalks, which were originally intended for that use; and would require pedestrians to cross the streets only at the street corners, as in any city in America or Europe, the whole problem would be solved. The only additional expense might be a slight increase in the force of policemen and possibly a widening of the sidewalks in certain streets, although neither might be necessary. But the gain in safety and convenience would amply repay any such expenditure; and Shanghai, the "New York of China"—would have the satisfaction of possessing a system of traffic control which would be worthy of a city striving to become a "modern" metropolis.

Very truly yours,
TRAFFIC-DOGGIE
Shanghai, Oct. 11, 1917.

'Alcohol Second Only To Water In Usefulness'

Writing under the title, "Alcohol the Good," Dr. Salesby of London says: "Next to water the most important chemical element is alcohol. Mighty industries would stop in a day if we had no alcohol. If alcohol cost only one-tenth its present price hundreds of things we use every day would be cheaper. Now, if nobody drank alcohol and the Government did not tax it to limit the drinking, alcohol would cost only about one-tenth today's quotation. Alcohol is crammed with energy, especially carbon and hydrogen. It burns with a very hot flame—as we know perfectly well if we have ever used a spirit lamp. Like petrol, alcohol is a source of energy which can be used to drive engines. The Germans have driven taxicabs in Berlin with alcohol made from potatoes. It is the coal and oil of the future—the great motor, heater, and illuminator of the coming age."

Some of the things in which alcohol goes are listed by Dr. Salesby as follows: Artificial silks; drugs, such as ether and chloroform where it is the solvent; dyes, where it is indispensable; incandescent gas mantles; celluloid; photographic films; shellac and varnish; almost indispensable in a dozen industries from the making of straw hats to furniture. "Were alcohol cheaper," says Dr. Salesby, "products of the industries mentioned and of many others would be cheaper. This fact is back of the reward offered by the Russian Government for someone to add to alcohol so that no one would drink it." "Finally," Dr. Salesby says, "smokeless powders are at the moment of time in which we live the most important of all the products of alcohol. If the supply of this substance failed on one side now fighting, the other side would immediately win the war. The quantity of alcohol consumed in the making of modern high explosives is almost beyond belief. It takes nearly a ton and a half of alcohol to make one ton of smokeless powder."

'America's Army Medical.--II

By Alan Lethbridge

From the United States one expects business organization and certainly as far as her Army Medical units are concerned, one finds it. Each unit, besides its doctors and stretcher bearing rank and file, contains 45 nurses. Incidentally, in America, it is not etiquette to call a nurse "Sister"; I called one who is now in France by this appellation and received a mild correction, "My name, Sir, is Miss —, I am not your sister."

Uniformed in dark blue close fitting dresses with dark blue sash hats, they look eminently workmanlike, eminently businesslike. That I should say is the "motto" of the service. I had the opportunity of chatting with several of them and it struck me at once. There was nothing of the amateur about them; they were feminine enough but as the matron bluntly phrased it, "they have no use for fooling." They are out on a serious mission and they realise it.

No disrespect is implied to all those thousands of admirable volunteers who have given time and energy as workers in war hospitals, only, when I queried whether volunteers would be welcomed in these American hospitals units, the blunt reply again struck me. "Oh, I guess we could do with some scrub women, but we don't want any ornaments." Hence as I say, they are uncompromisingly business-like which promises well for the patients they will presently tend. The point needs no laboring; anyone with hospital experience knows that efficient organization is more valuable than superabundant and effusive ill directed attention.

As far as is feasible, the nurses comprising units are either drawn from the same town or at least from the same district. This encourages a healthy atmosphere of emulation which is all to the good. One and all have not only put in three years' hospital training—this is necessary before they can obtain their certificates, but quite a number are specialists as to the nursing of various types of injury. This is novel! Thus I met one who had been through the great fire at San Francisco. This led to her studying the subject of burns and scalds and the best method of easing sufferers thus afflicted. Her special knowledge will be of considerable value when the Germans make of their "Flammenwerfer." Another never attended ought else but respiratory ailments; she will figure largely after a poison gas attack. And so cases might be multiplied. The scheme

sounds good in a large organization which can afford to carry on its staff, nurses of this type.

One always fears to be indiscreet when asking whether, amongst the members of any party proceeding from the United States, there happen to be any of German origin. Yet it is important, for surely one of the most remarkable features of America's entry into the war has been the slight disturbance caused by her hyphenated citizens. In that direction German propaganda hopelessly failed. And what is more remarkable is the fact that so many Germans by birth, but Americans by nationality, have come forward with offers to help. In the nursing units, those of the first generation are not usually accepted, but, for the rest, quite twenty five per cent of units hailing from the middle west. I was informed, had German names and frankly admitted German ancestry. So it shows that the "melting pot" is pretty thorough in its action and once again is Germany doomed to disillusionment.

It was nice to hear their views upon what they had seen in England. Most of them had never crossed the ocean before and this was the opening of a new world to them. They voted unanimously that their journey to London from a western port was through the most beautiful scenery they had ever seen. "Like to come back and make a tour in Devon," said one. And London impressed them as it does all those who are strange to it. "The reception we've had from the English we shall never forget," they chorused. "It isn't like a foreign country at all, why we just seem to be valued friends to everyone and we feel as if we had known them all for years. It's just lovely."

That they will receive a similar welcome in France or elsewhere goes without saying. They are irresistible just because they are so thoroughly in earnest. There is just one point however, which is worth making. These young women in taking up nursing as a profession are taking up a line of life which brings with it a comfortable financial sufficiency. In England certainly, the remuneration is not princely. But America long ago grasped the principle that what needs doing well is worth paying well. In this instance she has indeed justified the postulate.

The Wicked Correspondent And The Perfect Critic

(Japan Chronicle)

Since the New York Evening Post inaugurated its Japanese Supplement, it has been very active in the cause it has espoused, not only in its special but in its ordinary issues. In the issue for July 24, there is a long article by Mr. Lindsay Russell, President of the Japan Society of New York, entitled "Co-operation with Japan in China." Mr. Lindsay Russell's views in appreciation of Japan and depreciation of China are well known, and his inaccuracies and mendacities have been repeatedly exposed, so that it was with languid interest we scanned one more article on the well-known lines inspired by his fertile imagination. But we were interested to note that not content that the article should reach us in the ordinary course, it was clipped out and forwarded to us in a cover addressed to the Editor of the Chronicle by name, with a communication enclosed which ran:—"It may interest you to publish part or all of the enclosed marked article because of its interest to the business world and its timeliness. You have our permission to do so, but we request you to credit the Evening Post."

Well, we have given so much consideration from time to time to expositions from the text "American capital and Japanese brains in China" that we must beg to be excused from a further dose. But the remarkable thing is that the editorial office of a great journal like the New York Evening Post should take the very unusual course of circulating a special article contributed to its columns and request other journals to reproduce the article and credit the Journal whence it is taken. The only conclusion we can draw is either that there is great enthusiasm for the Japanese cause in the office of the Evening Post or that the advertisements in the Japanese Supplement are very lucrative. This reminds us that we recently received a letter from an American publicist who has devoted a good deal of study to the conditions in China and Japan, reaching somewhat different conclusions from Mr. Lindsay Russell, in which he says: "Many of us here appreciated your recent caustic reference to the Evening Post's Japan Supplement. Yet if the Times can stoop to it, it's not surprising; though so far the lone instance in the U.S.A."

We should have ranked the New

York Evening Post very much higher than the Times in these latter days, but our correspondent is probably better acquainted with the position in America than we are. But it is not the first Japanese Supplement with official and semi-official advertisements to appear in the States. The San Francisco Chronicle issued one some years ago, and from being a keen critic of Japan became for the time being an enthusiastic admirer. Moreover, we recall that the erstwhile General Manager of the largest American agency controlling the news supplied to hundreds of American papers wears a Japanese decoration "for services rendered," and that the poet laureate of the Ishii Mission, head of the news agency known as the Kokusai, has been similarly decorated.

In these circumstances it is somewhat amusing to find the New York Evening Post, publishers of a supplement made possible by Japanese official advertisements, giving prominence to an essay by Mr. Lindsay Russell, himself decorated by the Japanese Government, in which charges of the most gross character are made against those critics who have exposed his inaccuracies and misstatements. Outlining Japan's attitude, he says that "the Japanese Government declares that China must work out her own destiny; that the Chinese and Japanese must be friends, mutually trusting and respecting each other; that the 'open door' must be an actuality, and, finally, that Japan has no hostile or covert designs upon China, despite all accusations, veiled or direct, to the contrary."

Now we are quite ready to admit that the existing Japanese Government takes up this attitude, though we have never seen its policy authoritatively stated in this definite form. We have, indeed, welcomed the new policy, because it seemed to us calculated to bring about better relations with China. But it is curious to find this declaration of friendliness both for China and Japan made by Mr. Lindsay Russell, who recently showed his cordiality towards China, which has not yet given him a decoration, by describing her as bankrupt, "financially, politically, and morally," and declaring that she should be put under the receivership of Japan. It is still more curious that he makes no reference to the policy adumbrated in the Twenty-One Demands of the last Japanese Ministry or to the pamphlets issued by a member of the present Japanese Cabinet when in

opposition, showing the dangers of the aggressive policy that was being pursued by Japan.

Of all this there is not a word in the ingenious statement made by the President of the Japan Society in New York. Instead he reiterates the charge that all criticism of Japan must be financed by German gold. "Japan's enemies," he declares, "who are the real enemies of China, flout every word of this fair, outspoken statement (quoted above). They declare Japan to be covetous of China, and, in the face of all recent history, accuse Japan of aiding this faction or that in China." Mr. Russell, in declaring China to be bankrupt, "financially, politically, and morally," is a friend of the Republic; those who criticise the Twenty-One Demands, which he never mentions, and demand a fair deal for China, which does not enter into his calculations, are enemies. But his assertion that the statement he puts into the mouth of the Japanese Government is borne out by "all recent history" is an example of the temerity with which he carries on his propaganda in the face of facts that are known to every one who has the slightest knowledge of the subject. As to the aiding of Chinese factions, Baron Kato in his remarkable pamphlets gave some astonishing evidence, supported by names and dates, which would tend to show that the assistance which Mr. Russell denies was actually afforded under the Okuma Administration, and was strongly criticised by a leading member of the present Cabinet. What, then, becomes of Mr. Russell's contention that these criticisms and allegations are "inspired by German gold?"

But of course, as is usual with controversialists of his calibre, Mr. Russell prefers abuse to argument. He declares that Japan's enemies, by which he means Japan's critics, "are seeking to blacken the name of Japan in the eyes of the United States." He alleges that the "anti-Japanese" propaganda has been carried on in the United States by one or other of the political groups in China, and then goes on to say:—"It is known that Germany, since the fall of Tsingtau, has used the instalments of the Boxer indemnity to promote an anti-Japanese propaganda in China and the United States. A group of English correspondents in Peking, aided by at least one American, has fallen in with this view." How the promotion of propaganda can be called a "view" we leave Mr. Lindsay Russell—that clever phrasemaker—as The New East admirably calls him—to explain. The fact remains that because he differs from the English and American correspondents in Peking, and finds it impossible to meet the evidence they adduce, he is not ashamed to declare that they have been corrupted by German gold. It may therefore be of interest to reproduce once more what the American Association of North China thinks of Mr. Lindsay Russell as indicated in a telegram sent to headquarters in America a few weeks ago:—

"The American Association of North China protests against Mr. Lindsay Russell's speech regarding the bankruptcy of and a receivership for China as unjust and unwarranted by facts. It is untrue and detrimental to American interests here; moreover, it is directly contrary to the China open-door policy for all nations and the avowed principles of America and the Allies, who are fighting for right of weaker nations to maintain independence and choose their own government. "We suggest that you request the Japan Society publicly to disavow responsibility for the speech, expressing disapproval of same and giving the disavowal equal publicity as that given to the speech."

In view of the gross charge now made by Mr. Russell against English and American correspondents in Peking, it is possible that further steps may be taken to expose this gentleman. The grossness of the charge is evidence not only of Mr. Russell's controversial bankruptcy, but also may be regarded as indicating the springs which govern his own intervention in international politics. But it is melancholy to find a journal with the great reputation and honorable record of the New York Evening Post stooping to this sort of thing and publishing such disgraceful charges without a little of evidence.

It certainly does nothing to improve relations between Japan and China to pretend that no points of difference exist or to allege that any one who comments on these differences must be an enemy of Japan suborned by alien gold. It does not even tend to support the reasonable defence of which Japan's policy is capable. Its real effect must be to raise a doubt of the honesty and good faith of those who make such charges, while themselves fully aware of the existence of an active Japanese Press Bureau. To believe it possible that all the English correspondents in Peking and one American are open to bribery, and are perfectly indifferent to the interests of their own countries so long as their pockets are lined, is so monstrous that it must be found by thinking men altogether inadequate to explain the criticism of Japan's policy in China. But apparently a journal with more Japanese Supplement in view does not think so, or it would not publish such rubbish and seek to disseminate it by personal applications to editorial offices with requests that the industry of the Evening Post be credited.

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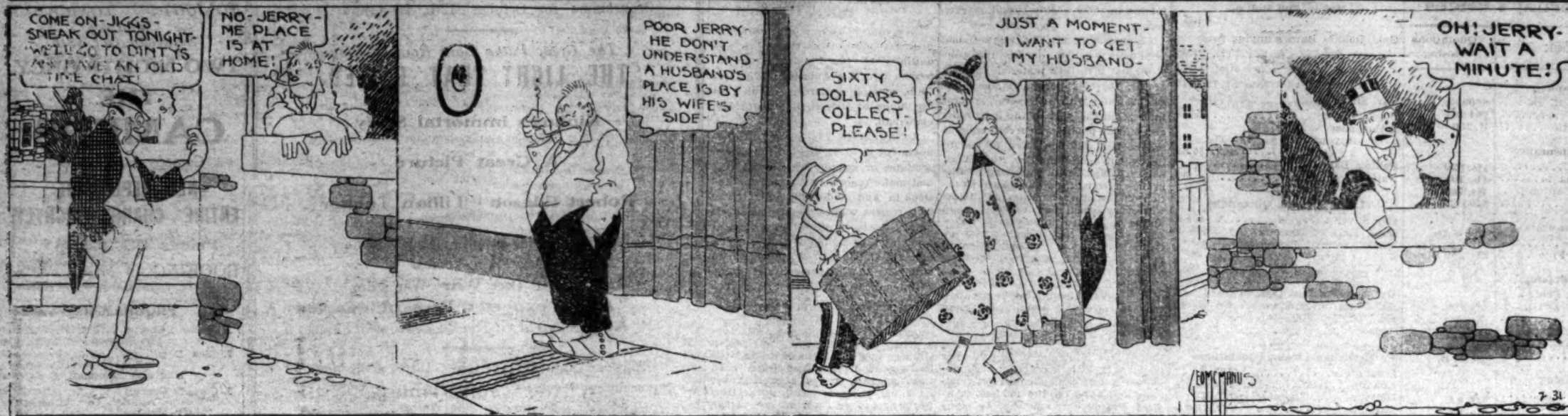
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Bringing Up Father



By George McManus

Love, Home and Table Topics
By Clever Writers

Daily Home Magazine Page

A Good Page to Read in the
Leisure Hour

French Fashions Full Of Surprises

(From the London Times)

Paris fashions this season are full of surprises. We are to have the short, tight skirt, but no one expected that it would be so narrow as to prevent the wearer from walking. Yet there it is, not yet in the streets, but unmistakably in the dressmaking rooms. The slit skirt, too, has come up again for evening wear, and with a train. Fortunately, such exaggerations can be modified successfully, and this is what many women will insist on. The skirt will be a little longer, a little wider, the slit a little less obvious and the train not quite so detached.

One style of dress at least is almost blameless everywhere and that is the tailor-made. In almost all the collections of coats and skirts and little tailor-dresses with big coats, the result is satisfactory. As these things are more seen in public than any other just now, the dressmakers are to be congratulated. They are not likely to call for much reproach when once the modifications have been made; and although they may be called comfortable and seasonable, they will also be thought up-to-date. At one house coats and skirts have been shown with the hats that suit them; a whole costume is often spoilt by the wrong hat. For tall women there were dark coats and skirts in soft woollen materials, the skirts being straight and of ankle length, with a hip belt or yoke or slight gathers caught into a draped belt placed rather high. Over this a three-quarter length coat something between a redingote and a sac. The sides had long slit pockets, trimmed either with fur, embroidery, or some other trimming of the year, and high, soft,

folding collars of fur with cuffs to match. With this costume a black hat, high in the crown and broad in the brim, was generally worn. For smaller women were several costumes on the same lines but with everything modified to suit height and slimmness, even to the hats. Black velvet was noticeable in visiting coats and skirts, but cloth was used for all everyday purposes. Checks were to be seen chiefly as trimmings. Collars can be fastened high up round the chin and lie flat on the shoulders.

Again, among tailor-mades there may be a well-cut coat almost in the strictness of the old-fashioned style—long, slim, following the lines of the figure, and without any belt or fullness, but equally without any waist-line. It is worn over a short, slim dress, with a straight bodice, long sleeves, and an original neck-opening which can fasten close to the base of the throat on one side, or can be thrown open from that same side to form a deep, pointed rever. Or there may be a distinct contrast between the styles shown for day wear and evening wear. The day dresses are short, straight, tight, and have double sleeves—a long, tight-fitting sleeve inside a shorter loose one, which droops in a point halfway down the forearm. The evening dresses, for the most part, are long, clinging, with trains, and made in gorgeous materials. Whether the long evening dress will become the fashion it is not safe to venture an opinion until the autumn.

One of the new points about big coats of the rather elaborate kind is the detached front. A velvet cloak may be trimmed with fur, which only reaches just to the front of the shoulders, leaving the chest with a long straight panel of beautiful brocade or embroidery. The same idea is introduced into some coats and skirts, but the drawback is the difficulty of fastening and unfastening them. But more of the day-dresses and walking costumes are free from fastenings and depend on the fold of the skirt and one button on the shoulder, or the loose buttoning of a broad belt, or the loop of a sash, and nothing else. It is this sort of thing the modern woman likes.

Man's Publicity

From the Buffalo Evening News.
In course of life the average man is noticed by the press, with: His date of birth, his marriage banns, Divorce proceeding and obit.

The News In Brief

(From the New Zealand Herald)

The vine attains a great age, continuing fruitful for at least 400 years. It is supposed to be equal to the oak as regards longevity.

Probably the most expensive cradle ever constructed was one made to the order of a great financier at a cost of no less than £15,000.

Some naturalists are of the opinion that the whale was once a land animal and that it was forced to take to water as a means of protection.

Excepting grape wine, the oldest alcoholic beverage known to man is sake, a rice wine. It has been used by the Japanese for over 2,000 years.

"At times we were at such a height above sea-level that we 'marched in the clouds a great part of the way," writes a British soldier in German East Africa.

At the Birmingham Tribunal, England, a case was reported in which a man with a cork in his head had been pressed for service and is now serving in an infantry regiment.

Among men, 51 per cent are stronger in the right arm than in the left. In thirty-three cases the left arm is the stronger; in the rest the two arms are equal.

It is good to insist on the daily use of some hard food, especially with children, to strengthen the jaw muscles and help the teeth develop as well as keep them clean.

The largest flying-boat ever built has been launched at Lake Kueka, New York. It carries twelve persons, and is only half of the aerial express trains we are soon to see.

At the outbreak of the Spanish-American war President McKinley appealed for 300,000 volunteers. In less than 24 hours more than 1,000,000 answered the call.

A medical authority on the virtues of various kinds of food declares that the herring gives the muscle elasticity, the body strength, and the brain vigor, and is not flesh forming.

Diamond deposits have been discovered in the northwestern part of Cape Province, South Africa. Several valuable gems have been found. About 1,000 claims have been staked out, and several thousand licensed diggers are in the field.

In France they are preparing already for a great influx of tourists after the war. New organisations are devoting themselves to the improvement of hotels and railroad facilities, to the advertising of French health resorts, and to bettering tourists' agencies.

The re-making of old clothes is one of the most prosperous industries in America. Old suits are torn to pieces, the wool and the cotton being chemically separated. The wool is then washed, dried, and re-spun, and made into a spick-and-span tailor-made suit.

As stormy weather comes on, sea-birds fly inland in search of food; wild-fowl leave the marshy grounds for higher localities; swallows and rooks fly low before and during bad weather; frogs are unusually noisy before rain; sheep huddle together near bushes and trees.

By request of the War Office a lesson is to be taught in every school in the British Empire showing "how little scraps of news may help the enemy," and conveying the moral that no boy or girl should tell any other boy or girl anything about naval or military matters.

It cannot be said that the navy has been given a large number of V.C.'s during the present war. Of nearly 250 conferred, the senior service, including its branches, has won just over a score, while before this campaign its total was 41 out of over 500.

An interesting inquiry is being made by the Army Medical Board into the many cases of shell shock and similar nervous conditions in the military hospitals. Men of robust appearance often suffer most. It is suggested that fair-skinned people and those with grey or blue eyes have sounder nervous systems than others. Whether the grey-eyed or brown-eyed are more or less resistant to shell shock the report may show. The histories of thousands of cases are being tabulated and compared.

All Over The World

Bat W. M. Burton, second vice-president of the Standard Oil Company of Indiana, now comes out with the statement that "no shortage in gasoline exists today, and there is plenty for this season." So much for this year. In regard to the future, Glen B. Winship, statistician of the Sinclair Oil Refining Corporation, is quoted as saying: "The greatest period of oil production is yet to come. In the United States alone there are millions of acres of oil land which have never seen a drilling outfit, while Mexico and Porto Rico hold vast stores of crude petroleum from which to obtain gasoline." It is interesting, moreover, to find that other authorities speak quite as strongly to the same purpose.

There is something peculiarly interesting attaching to an extract from the Annual Register recently unearthed by a writer. On July 18, 1776, the Register records: "A meeting of the committee to manage the voluntary contributions in favor of the soldiers serving in North America was held at the London Tavern. A letter from General Howe was read, which concluded with the following passage: 'As we are convinced that you are desirous of contributing to the utmost of your power towards the relief of the soldiers, we beg leave to suggest to you that the following articles will be particularly useful, to-wit, soap, leather for mending shoes, combs, chalk, or whitening for cleaning cloths, leggings, horse-radish, ground ginger, awls, wax, and cobblers' ends for shoe-makers.' This committee would seem to be, as the writer says, probably the first organization formed for the purpose of sending parcels to soldiers on active service.

The regimental dog has always been a favored animal in the United States armies, whether regular or volunteer. Champ Clark, it will be recalled, by reviving a Southwestern folk song, relating to the unwisdom and bad taste of "kickin' my houn' dog aroun'," aroused new interest in that particular animal, and the Second Regiment of Missouri adopted one as its "mascot." Since then the organization has been known as the "Houn' Dog Regiment." Recently a wealthy lady presented the men with a fine specimen of the species, a Great Dane, Maltese blue in color, and weighing 210 pounds. It is unnecessary to say that few liberties will be taken with this "houn'."

Indiana has now its first artillery regiment. Heretofore its young men have had to be content with infantry and cavalry service. The regiment is fully equipped, and is awaiting a call to active duty. It has been presented with a beautiful flag, and a popular subscription has been started for the purpose of supplying a regimental standard. The colonel of the regiment is Robert Tyndall, it is quartered at Fort Benjamin Harrison, and the prospects are that its exploits will afford a welcome and a profitable theme for the various associations of poets, novelists, historians, and orators of the State which it is to represent at the front.

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FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL NEWS

BENJAMIN AND POTTS
SHARE LIST
Yesterday's Prices

STOCK	Quotations Closing
Banks	
H. K. and S. B.	\$600 Sa.
Chartered	\$64 10s.
Russo-Asiatic	R. 250
Marine Insurances	
Canton	Tls. 320
North China	Tls. 105
Union of Canton	Tls. 760
Yangtze	\$205 B.
Fire Insurances	
China Fire	\$130
Hongkong Fire	Tls. 290 B.
Shipping	
Indo-China Pref.	Tls. 100
Indo-China Def.	Tls. 100
"Shell"	107 1/2
Shanghai Tug (C)	Tls. 17 1/2
Shanghai Tug (S)	Tls. 4 1/2 S.
Kochien	Tls. 34 B.
Mining	
Kalping	Tls. 9 B.
Oriental Cons.	Tls. 27 1/2
Philippine	Tls. 0.80
Raub	\$2 1/2 S.
Docks	
Hongkong Dock	\$115
Shanghai Dock	Tls. 72 1/2
New Eng. Works	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Wharves	
Shanghai Wharf	Tls. 60 B.
Hongkong Wharf	Tls. 75 B.
Lands and Hotels	
Anglo French Land	Tls. 81
China Land	Tls. 50
Shanghai Land	Tls. 73 1/2 Sa.
Wellswell	Tls. 3
Shanghai Hotels Ltd.	Tls. 50
China Realty (ord.)	Tls. 50
China Realty (pref.)	Tls. 50
Cotton Mills	
E-wu	Tls. 157 1/2 B.
E-wu Pref.	Tls. 50 Sa.
International	Tls. 55 B.
International (pref.)	Tls. 54
Laon-kung-mow	Tls. 62 1/2 B.
Oriental	Tls. 34 Sa.
Shanghai Cotton	Tls. 114
Kung Yik	Tls. 15 1/2 Sa.
Yangtsepoo	Tls. 6 1/2 B.
Yangtsepoo Pref.	Tls. 90
Industrials	
Bulter Tite	Tls. 23
China Sugar	\$87 S.
Green Island	Tls. 7 B.
Langkats	Tls. 14 Sa.
Major Bros	Tls. 5
Shanghai Sumatra	Tls. 100
Stores	
Hall and Holtz	\$14 B.
Llewellyn	\$60
Lane, Crawford	\$100
Moutrie	\$85
Watson	\$6 S.
Weeks	Tls. 13 1/2 S.
Rubbers (Local)	
Alma	Tls. 10 1/2 Sa.
Amherst	Tls. 18
Anglo-Java	Tls. 10 Sa.
Anglo-Dutch	Tls. 4.40 Sa.
Ayer Tawah	Tls. 29 Sa.
Batu Anam 1913	Tls. 1.10
Bukit Toh Alang	Tls. 3.90 Sa.
Bute	Tls. 1.10
Chemor United	Tls. 1.30 B.
Chempedak	Tls. 10 1/2 B.
Cheng	Tls. 2.10 B.
Consolidated	Tls. 2.80 Sa.
Domnion	Tls. 10 Sa.
Gula Kalumpung	Tls. 6.65 Sa.
Java Consolidated	Tls. 19 1/2 Sa.
Kamunting	Tls. 5 1/2 B.
Kapala	Tls. 0.90
Kapayang	Tls. 27 1/2
Karam	Tls. 13 1/2
Kota Bahroes	Tls. 7 1/2 Sa.
Kroewek Java	Tls. 16 B.
Padang	Tls. 12 1/2 B.
Pengkalan Durian	Tls. 8 B.
Permata	Tls. 3
Repah	Tls. 0.95 B.
Samarangas	Tls. 0.80 B.
Seokee	Tls. 7 1/2
Semambu	Tls. 1.20 B.
Semawang	Tls. 19 1/2 B.
Shanghai Kiebang	Tls. 0.85 B.
Shanghai Malay	Tls. 7 B.
Shanghai Malay-pref.	Tls. 11 B.
Shanghai Pahang	Tls. 1.60 B.
Sungai	Tls. 1.55
Sungei Duri	Tls. 10 1/2 Sa.
Sun Manggis	Tls. 6 B.
Shai Kalantan	Tls. 0.92 1/2
Shanghai Seremban	Tls. 0.70 B.
Talping	Tls. 1 1/2 B.
Tanah Merah	Tls. 1.07 1/2 Sa.
Tebong	Tls. 19 B.
Uibori	Tls. 2 1/2
Ziangbe	Tls. 5.10 B.
Miscellaneous	
C. I. and E. Lumber	Tls. 110
Cult Dairy	Tls. 8 1/2 S.
Shai Elec. and Ash	\$2
Shanghai Trams	Tls. 62 B.
Shanghai Gas	Tls. 25 S.
Shanghai Bazaar	Tls. 30
Shanghai Mercury	Tls. 30
Shai Telephone	Tls. 77 Sa.
Shai Waterworks	Tls. 172 1/2 B.
S. Sellers, S. Sales B. Buyers.	

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water, electric light. Tel. W. 1271.

Exchange and Bullion

Shanghai, October 11, 1917.
Money And Bullion

Gold Dollars Bank's buying rate	Tls.
@ 86 1/2 = Tls. 1.03	
@ 72.6 = Mex. \$1.43	
Mex. dollars Market rate	73.2375
Copper Silver	1788
Copper Cash	1788
Sovereigns:	
Buying rate @ 4/2 = Tls. 5	
exch. @ 72.6 = Mex. \$6.58	
Peking Bar	07
Native Interest	07

Latest London Quotations

Bar Silver	45 1/2
Bank Rate of Discount	5%
Market rate of discount	3 m-s.
4 m-s.	4%
6 m-s.	5%
Exchange on Shanghai 60 d-s.	27.41
Ex. N. Y. on London T.T.	47 1/2
Consols	1

Exchange Closing Quotations

London	T.T. 4/
London	Demand 4/
India	(nominal) T.T. 280
Paris	(nominal) T.T. 550
Paris	Demand 551
New York	T.T. 95 1/2
New York	Demand 95 1/2
Hongkong	(nominal) T.T. 69
Japan	(nominal) T.T. 54
Batavia	T.T. 222

Banks Buying Rates

London	4 m-s. Cds. 4/2
London	4 m-s. Dcoy. 4/2 1/2
London	6 m-s. Cds. 4/2 1/2
London	6 m-s. Dcoy. 4/2 1/2
Paris	4 m-s. 572
New York	4 m-s. 399

Customs House Exchange Rates For

Hk. Tls. 4.39 @ 4/2 1/2	£2
1 @ 575 =	France 6.41
1 No. quotation Marks	15.28
0.91 @ 391	Gold \$1
1 @ 511	Ten 2.16
1 @ 15	Rubees 3.49
1 @ 656 1/2	Roules 7.31
1 @ 1.50	Mex. \$1.50
† Nominal.	

Stock Exchange

TODAY'S QUOTATIONS	
Shanghai, October 11, 1917.	

Official	
H'kong and S'hai Banks \$600.00	
Kungyik Cotton Tls. 15.50	
Shanghai Tugs (ord.) (25 Shares)	Tls. 17.00
Shanghai Lands Tls. 72.50	
Telephones Tls. 78.00	
Almas Tls. 10.25	
Anglo Dutch Tls. 4.40	
Bukits Tls. 3.75	
Bukits Tls. 3.90	
Gulas "L" Tls. 6.65	
Java Consolidated Tls. 19.25	
Sungei Duri Tls. 10.60	
Tanah Merah Tls. 1.07 1/2	
Oriental Cotton Tls. 38.00	

Unofficial	
H'kong and S'hai Banks \$600.00	
Anglo Javans Tls. 10.00	
Ayer Tawah Tls. 29.00	
Consolidated Tls. 2.80	
Domnion Tls. 10.00	
Kota Bahroes Tls. 7.25	
Langkats Tls. 14.00	

Sharebrokers' Association

Transactions	
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BUSINESS DONE

Shanghai, October 11, 1917.	
-----------------------------	--

Unofficial	
Langkats @ Tls. 14.00 cash	

BAR SILVER

Reuters' Service	
London, October 9.—Today's silver	
prices were:—	
Bar silver spot: 45 1/2 d. Buyers	
holding back. Dull.	
Previous Quotation, London, Oct.	
8.—	
Bar silver spot: 45 1/4 d. Dull.	

China Mutual Life Insurance

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10 Canton Road,	
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British-America Assurance Co.

The undersigned, as agents for the	
above company, are prepared to	
grant policies against Fire on For-	
eign and Native Risk at Current	
Rates.	

FRAZAR & CO.

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Shanghai.	

Local Cotton Market

Messrs. J. Spunt & Co., write as

follows in their weekly cotton market

report:—

Chinese Cotton.—The market has

been pretty active during the past

week and a further material advance

of Tls. 1 1/4 to 2 per picul has been

established, with a more general

interest on the part of the local mills

and outside public, who freely enlisted

on the bull side due more or less to

heavy advances in the New York

market coupled with the sharp decline

in the silver market. The yarn situa-

tion on the other hand seems lifeless

with very small business doing and

unless a decided improvement takes

place shortly the replacing cost of

Cotton will show no inducement to

spinners to part with their holdings

at ruling rates.

While it is difficult to give a forecast

of the present complicated situation

the general feeling seems to lay more

on the bull side than otherwise and

with such cables from New Orleans

regarding the fixing of the price of Raw

Cotton at a minimum of 30 cents per

pound very little hope of an early de-

cline in values can be looked for, pend-

ing more news on the subject. An-

other feature that must not be over-

looked is that a fair Export business

is reported which will no doubt be an

other contributing factor in upholding

prices. Tone of the market, Firm.

Latest telegrams from India read as

follows:—

"Market firm, owing unprecedented

rains Bengal, Bihar, crops damaged

55%."

Egyptian Cotton, F. G. F. Brown 31.55

Prices of Fine M. C. Bengal 17.50

Price of Good-Americans 20.42

Price of Good-Americans last

reported 19.92

Tone of market, Firm.

New York Market:—

Price of Mid-American, January 25.19

Market Firm.

Indian Market:—

Aug-Sept. shipments Rs. 80

Hingraht 72

Yotmal 72

Aikola 72 1/2

Nagpore 72 1/2

F. Bengal 72 1/2

Market Firm.

Local Exchange Market

Messrs. Maitland and Pearson write

as follows in their weekly exchange

market report:—

Exchange:—The London price of

Silver has declined steadily during

the week from 47 1/2 to 45 1/2. Our

local rate for T.T. on London at 46

1/2 is 1 1/4 lower than last week.

The week began on a steady basis with

our local holders selling "T.T." on

London and full offerings of expert

paper. London silver however did

not respond to the rise of 1/4 in our

rates registered on Thursday, but

came 1/4 down, our market im-

mediately assumed a weak tendency

and official selling rates have again

become nominal the actual working

rate ruling about 2 1/2 to 3 d. below

quotations given above. At the

close on Tuesday the speculators

were again inclined to sell and

good amounts of export paper ap-

peared, but silver is again 1/4 down

this morning. At 45 1/2 the metallic

value of silver in a Rupee is 17

pence. It does not appear to us

likely that demand for coinage will

revive till silver has reached a lower

figure than at present rates. Our

stock of sycee and bar silver at Tls.

22,500,000 is about Tls. 250,000

higher than last week. The stock

of Mexican Dollars at \$17,560,000

is practically unchanged.

London Rubber Market

Reuters' Service

London, October 9.—Today's rub-

ber prices were:—

Plantation First Latex Crepe:

Spot: 2s. 8d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 9 1/2 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, Oct.

8.—

Spot: 2s. 9d. Paid.

January to March: 2s. 10 1/2 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Inactive.

London, October 10.—Today's rub-

ber prices were:—

Plantation first latex crepe:

Spot: 2s. 7 1/2 d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 9 1/2 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Quiet.

Previous Quotation, London, Oct.

9.—

Spot: 2s. 8d. paid.

January to March: 2s. 9 1/2 d. paid.

Tendency of Market: Flat.

Messrs. Hugo Reiss and Co., have

received the following telegram from

Messrs. Kimm and Co., London,

dated the 10th instant:

Spot price standard quality Ribbed

Smoked Sheet: 2s. 6d.

Spot price standard quality First

Crepe: 2s. 7 1/2 d.

Market rather dull, tendency un-

decided, ex warehouse: 2s. 1 1/4 d.

INDIAN COUNCIL BILLS

Reuters' Service

London, October 10.—Tenders for

Indian Council Bills and Deferred

Transfers were:—

Tenders for Transfers:

Highest price 1s. 5d.

Tenders at 1s. 5d.

Receive 44%.

Deferred Transfers:

Highest price 1s. 4 1/2 d. 3/4.

Tenders at 1s. 4 1/2 d.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS

Future Sailings

FOR AMERICA AND CANADA

Ship	Time	Destination	Ship's Name	Flag	Agents
Oct 13	San Francisco	Colombia	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.		
Oct 13	7:00 Victoria B.C. & Seattle	Isaba maru	Jap. Alexander		
Oct 13	San Francisco	Siberia maru	Jap. Alexander		
Oct 13	San Francisco	Panama	Jap. E. A. Co.		
Oct 13	San Francisco	Tenyo maru	Jap. Alexander		

FOR JAPAN PORTS

Oct 13	3:00 Nagasaki	Penza	Rus. R. V. F.		
Oct 13	3:00 Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Haiyaki maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
Oct 13	7:00 Kobe	Isaba maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
Oct 13	Kobe and Yokohama	Colombia	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.		
Oct 13	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Baku maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
Oct 13	Nagasaki, Kobe & Yokohama	Siberia maru	Jap. Alexander		
Oct 13	noon Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kamama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
Oct 13	Nagasaki, Moji & Kobe	Omi maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
Oct 13	Moji, Kobe & Osaka	Kasuga maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
Oct 13	Kobe	Kaga maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
Oct 13	Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe	Yamashiro maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		

FOR EUROPE, INDIA, STRAITS, ETC.

Oct 14	7:00 Liverpool via ports	Kitao maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
Oct 14	Java Ports	Tsimanok	Dut. H. O. T. Co.		
Oct 14	London etc.	Baldmoka maru	Dan. E. A. Co.		
Oct 14	S'pore & Bangkok via Ports	Selanda	Jap. N. Y. K.		
Oct 14	Liverpool etc.	Hirana maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		

FOR SOUTHERN PORTS

Oct 12	4:00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.		
Oct 12	4:00 Ningpo	Hsin Peking	Br. B. & S.		
Oct 12	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Tsimanok	Dut. H. O. T. Co.		
Oct 12	P. M. Wanchow via Ningpo	Kwangchi	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
Oct 12	Hongkong	Yokohama maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
Oct 12	4:00 Ningpo	Kiatsien	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
Oct 12	D.L. Hongkong & Canton	Yinchoo	Br. B. & S.		
Oct 12	D.L. Amoy, Hongkong & Canton	Sinkian	Br. B. & S.		
Oct 12	Takao via F'chow & K'ling	Keelung maru	Jap. O. S. K.		
Oct 12	Manila & Hongkong	Venezuela	Am. P. M. S. S. Co.		

FOR NORTHERN PORTS

Oct 12	3:00 Vladivostok	Penza	Rus. R. V. F.		
Oct 12	10:00 Tientsin and Dainy	Kobe maru	Jap. B. & S.		
Oct 12	10:00 Wanchow, Chefoo & Tientsin	Tungchow	Jap. B. & S.		
Oct 12	3:00 Tientsin	Sanyo maru	Jap. S. M. R.		
Oct 12	A. M. Chefoo & Newchwang	Toonan	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
Oct 12	A. M. Tientsin direct	Tungchow	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
Oct 12	Chinwangtao direct	Kiangping	Chi. M. A. & Co.		
Oct 12	10:00 Wanchow, Chefoo & Tientsin	Koonshing	Br. J. M. & Co.		
Oct 12	3:00 Wanchow, Chefoo & Tientsin	Shengking	Br. B. & S.		
Oct 12	noon Dainy	Sakaki maru	Jap. S. M. R.		
Oct 12	noon Antung, Dainy & Tientsin	Kiwellin	Br. B. & S.		
Oct 12	noon Newchwang	Yinchoo	Br. B. & S.		
Oct 12	10:00 Wanchow, Chefoo & Tientsin	Fengtien	Br. B. & S.		
Oct 12	Tientsin, Dainy & Tientsin	Kobokumaru	Jap. O. S. K.		

FOR RIVER PORTS

Oct 12	M. N. Hankow etc.	Luany	Br. B. & S.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Suiwo	Br. J. M. & Co.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Fengyang maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Tehsling	Br. H. O. S. S. Co.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Aganki	Br. B. & S.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Tachimaru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Kiangping	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Kiwo	Br. M. & Co.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Kiangshing	Chi. C. M. S. N. Co.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Siangyang maru	Jap. N. Y. K.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Tachimaru	Br. J. M. & Co.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Tachimaru	Br. J. M. & Co.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Tachimaru	Br. J. M. & Co.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Tachimaru	Br. J. M. & Co.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Tachimaru	Br. J. M. & Co.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Tachimaru	Br. J. M. & Co.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Tachimaru	Br. J. M. & Co.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Tachimaru	Br. J. M. & Co.		
Oct 12	M. N. do	Tachimaru	Br. J. M. & Co.		

A.M.—Midnight. D.L.—Daylight.

Arrivals

From	Ship's Name	Tons	Flag	Agents	Berth
Oct 11 Ningpo	Kiangping	2012	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
Oct 11 Hankow	Tachimaru	475	Br.	C. I. & E. L. Co.	CPW
Oct 11 Wanchow	Kwangchi	314	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
Oct 11 Dainy	Kobe maru	2643	Jap.	S. M. R.	KLW
Oct 11 Chinwangtao	Kiangping	1222	Chi.	K. M. A.	KMAW
Oct 11 Tientsin	Tungchow	1263	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 11 Hankow	Kiwo	1924	Br.	J. M. & Co.	SHW
Oct 11 Hankow	Fengyang maru	2371	Jap.	N. Y. K.	NKW
Oct 11 Hankow	Luany	1735	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 11 Japan	Fukushima	1100	Jap.	Fukushima Co.	KLW
Oct 11 Newchwang	Toonan	842	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
Oct 11 Echling	Tungchow	246	Chi.	C. M. S. N. Co.	KLW
Oct 11 Hankow	Tehsling	987	Br.	Geddes & Co.	NSW
Oct 11 Hongkong	Shantung	2807	Br.	B. & S.	CNW
Oct 11 Japan	Yokohama maru	6290	Jap.	N. Y. K.	

Vessels Loading

For River Ports

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Indo-China Steam Navigation Co.'s Str. Suiwo, tons 2,671 Captain Sellar, will leave on Friday, October 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Jardine, Matheson and Co., Ltd., General Managers, Tel. No. 240.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Luany, Captain Fraser, will leave from the French Bund on Friday, October 12, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang, Maru Capt. Y. Tanida, will be despatched from postong N. K. K. wharf on Saturday, Oct. 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru Capt. G. Kawamura, will be despatched from postong N. K. K. wharf on Saturday, Oct. 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, October 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Str. Kiangping, Capt. W. McIlwain, will leave on Sunday, night. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Tatum, Captain Williams, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 16, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Wuchang, Capt. Pickard, will leave on Wednesday, October 17, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Chungking, Captain Monkman, will leave on Friday, October 19, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Fengyang, Maru Capt. Y. Tanida, will be despatched from postong N. K. K. wharf on Saturday, Oct. 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The Co.'s Str. Tachi Maru Capt. G. Kawamura, will be despatched from postong N. K. K. wharf on Saturday, Oct. 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight and Passage apply to The Nishin Kisen Kaisha, No. 5 The Bund, Tel. No. 3256.

HANKOW and PORTS.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Ngankin Captain Newcomb, will leave on Saturday, October 13, at about 12 o'clock midnight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

WENCHOW via NINGPO.—The Str. Kwangchi, Capt. C. Smith, will leave on Friday, night. For Freight or Passage, apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Steamer Yinchow, Capt. J. Gibbs, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Sunday, October 14, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

AMOI, HONGKONG and CANTON.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Sinkiang Captain Benson, will leave from the French Bund direct for the above ports on Thursday, October 18, at daylight. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TAKAO (FORMOSA) via FOOCHOW and KEELUNG.—The Str. Keelung Maru, Capt. T. Kamiashi, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze wharf on October 19. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

HONGKONG.—The Str. Chicago Maru, Capt. T. Saito, will be despatched from the Co.'s Yangtze wharf on November 9, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the customs jetty at the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Northern Ports

CHEFOO and NEWCHANG.—The Str. Toonan, Capt. C. Taylor, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

TIENTSIN DIRECT.—The Str. Tungwah, Captain D. D. Ross, will leave on Saturday, morning. For Freight or Passage apply to C. M. S. N. Co.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tungchow, Capt. Benson, will leave from the French Bund on Saturday, October 13, at 9 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

CHINWANGTAO direct.—The Kailan Mining Administration chartered s.s. Kiangping, Oct. 13. For Freight, apply to Agent, 1 Jikkee Road, Tel. No. 319.

NEWCHANG.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Tamsui, Capt. J. S. Dewolf, will leave on Tuesday, Oct. 16, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Shengking, Capt. McIntosh, will leave from the French Bund on Tuesday, October 16, at 3 p.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

ANTUNG, DAIREN & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Kwelling, Capt. F. McGarity, will leave on Tuesday, October 16, at noon. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, Tel. No. 77.

WEIHAIWEI, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN.—The China Navigation Co.'s Str. Fengtien, Captain Harris, will leave from the French Bund on Thursday, October 18, at 10 a.m. For Freight or Passage, apply to Butterfield and Swire, Agents, French Bund, Freight Tel. No. 77, Passage Tel. No. 401.

TIENTSIN, DAIREN and TSINGTAO.—The Str. Kohoku Maru, Capt. M. Oyama, will be despatched from the Co.'s postong wharf on October 22, at daylight. The steam-launch conveying passengers on board will leave the jetty in front of the Nishin Kisen Kaisha at the same day. For Freight and Passage, please apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

For Foreign Ports

SAN FRANCISCO via KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU.—The Pacific Steamship Company's s.s. Colombia, 14,000 tons, Captain Ryland Drennan, will be despatched from Wanchow on Saturday, October 13, 1917, at such time as state of tide will permit. For freight or passage apply to Pacific Mail Steamship Company, B. C. Haile, Agent, 1-B Nanking Road (Place Hotel Bldg.), Telephone No. 5056.

TACOMA & SEATTLE, CALLING AT VICTORIA B. C. via NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMMIDU and YOKOHAMA.—The Str. Manila Maru, Capt. N. Kobayashi, will be despatched from on Tuesday Nov. 13, at daylight. Though Bills of Lading are granted for American ports and overland points connecting with the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Co. at Seattle and Tacoma, Consular Invoices must accompany overland shipment. The tender will leave the customs jetty for conveyance of passengers and mails to the steamer, at daylight on the same day. For Freight or Passage, apply to The Osaka Shosen Kaisha, No. 4, The Bund, Tel. No. 4234 and 4047.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

YANGTZE RIVER & CHINA COAST PORTS.

FAST SCHEDULE SERVICES.

For CHINKIANG, NANKING, WUHU, KIUKIANG, and HANKOW.—S.S. Luany, Nagasaki, Fuyang, Tungting, Chungking and Wuchang.—Selling from the French Bund at midnight. These steamers connect with the Company's regular lines on the Upper Yangtze and Hunan Lake.

*The s.s. Wuchang is especially fitted to handle heavy lifts. Regular sailings every Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday and Saturday at midnight.

For HONGKONG and CANTON.—S.S. Anhui, Chusan, Yingschow, Sinkiang, Shantung and Sunning.—Selling from the French Bund and connection at Hongkong with the Company's steamers for Hailow, Fakhel, Halphong, Manila, Cebu, Iloilo, Zamboanga and Australian ports. Sailing from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday.

For TIENTSIN and PEKING via WEIHAIWEI and CHEFOO.—S.S. Tungchow, Fengtien, Shantung and Shengking.—Selling from the French Bund every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday.

For NINGPO.—S.S. Hain Peking.—Selling from the French Bund. Regular sailings every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 4 p.m. The above steamers are installed with Electric Light throughout, with Steam Heaters in the State Rooms and Dining Saloon, and are otherwise completely fitted for the comfort and convenience of passengers. For further particulars regarding passage money, etc., see "THE TAIKOO SHIPPING GAZETTE," obtainable from the undersigned, or from The International Sleeping Car Express Train Co. or from Messrs. THOMAS COOK & SON, Fenchow Road.

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents, 21-23 French Bund. Freight: Telephone N. 77. Passage: Telephone N. 401.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

U. S. MAIL LINE

Operating the new first-class steamers "Ecuador," "Venezuela" and "Colombia" 14,000 tons each TO SAN FRANCISCO VIA KOBE, YOKOHAMA AND HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT

The most comfortable route to America and Europe

S.S. "Colombia" Oct. 15, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela" Nov. 10, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador" Dec. 7, 1917
S.S. "Colombia" Jan. 3, 1918

SAILING FOR MANILA AND HONGKONG
S.S. "Venezuela" Oct. 20, 1917
S.S. "Ecuador" Nov. 17, 1917
S.S. "Colombia" Dec. 15, 1917
S.S. "Venezuela" Jan. 12, 1918
(Subject to change)

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers our first consideration. Tickets interchangeable with the Toyo Kisen Kaisha and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information re freight and passage, apply to B. C. HAILE, Agent, 1b Nanking Road (Palace Hotel Building) Shanghai. Telephone 5056.

O. S. K.

OSAKA SHOEN KAISHA

(Osaka Mercantile S. S. Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to Alteration)

AMERICAN LINE

(For Tacoma and Seattle, Wash.)

Via Pacific, calling at Nagasaki or Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Shimidzu, Yokohama and Victoria, B. C.

"MANILA MARU" (18,000 tons) Capt. N. Kobayashi, Nov. 12, 1917

CHINA COASTING LINE

For Tientsin, Dairen and Tsingtau arr. leave.

"KOHOKU MARU" (2,610 tons) Capt. M. Oyama, Oct. 19, 22

For Fochow, Keelung and Takao

"KEELUNG MARU" (1,569 tons) Capt. T. Kamiashi, Oct. 17, 19

The Company also run numerous steamers from Japan to South America, Australia, India, China, Korea, Vladivostok, and also between the Principal Ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, please apply to:

H. YAMAUCHI, Manager, Union Building, 4 The Bund, Tel. Address: SHOSHEN, SHANGHAI. Tel. 4047, 4234.

Men-of-War In Port

Section	Date	From	Name	Flag and Rating	Tons	Guns	Man	Commander
BNB	Apr. 11	Decidee	Fr g-b.	880	10	..		
Int. DW	Apr. 11	D de Lagree	Fr g-b.	180	6	..		
EJ	Apr. 11	Kusha	Br g-b.	180	6	..		
ODW	Apr. 11	Monocacy	Am g-b.	245	4	..		
PAOB	Apr. 14	Samar	Am g-b.	245	4	..	38	Brown
GP	Apr. 24	Curie	Woodcock	Br g-b.	150	

CANADIAN PACIFIC

OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

QUICKEST TIME ACROSS THE PACIFIC

It is not too early

to plan that Christmas Trip Home. At present rates of exchange the round trip fares in Mexican from Shanghai to the destinations shown below are approximately:

Vancouver	\$346.12	St. Louis	\$489.57
Seattle	557.21	Toronto	734.62
Portland	574.15	Buffalo	729.47
San Francisco	629.33	Montreal	750.26
St. Paul	670.94	Boston	753.93
Chicago	697.30	New York	750.29

Fares to other destinations quoted on application.

We have a big "Empress" leaving the latter part of November which will get you home two weeks before Christmas. Returning, you can leave Vancouver about the middle of January, arriving in Shanghai early in February.

For further information regarding passenger fares, sailings, etc. apply to G. M. JACKSON, General Agent, Passenger Department, 19-A The Bund, Palace Hotel Building, Tel. Central 182.

For through bills of lading, quotation of freight rates, etc. apply to L. E. N. RYAN, Agent, Corner Peking and Yuen Ming Yuen Roads, Tel. Central 181.

T. K. K.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA

(ORIENTAL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.)

SHIPPING

N. Y. K.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA

(Japan Mail Steamship Co.)

Under Mail Contract with the Imperial Japanese Government

SAILINGS FROM SHANGHAI

(Subject to alteration.)

EUROPEAN LINE

For London or Liverpool via ports

(For Liverpool.)

Tons

Oct. 14

Oct. 14

Oct. 28

FOR HONGKONG.

YOKOHAMA MARU .. 12,500

Oct. 13

AMERICAN LINE

Via Pacific, calling at Hongkong, Shanghai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria, B.C., and Seattle, Wash.

INABA MARU .. 12,500 Capt. K. Higo, Oct. 13

TOKIWA MARU .. 15,000 Capt. K. Ogura, Dec. 14

SHANGHAI-YOKOHAMA LINE (Via Nagasaki, Moji and Kobe.)

HANASAKI MARU .. 3,500 Capt. A. Kusakara, Oct. 13

HAKUAI MARU .. 5,000 Capt. K. Takano, Oct. 16

OMI MARU .. 7,000 Capt. M. Machida, Oct. 20

YAMASHIRO MARU .. 7,000 Capt. K. Suzuki, Oct. 23

CHIKUGO MARU .. 5,500 Capt. Y. Yui, Oct. 26

SHANGHAI, KOBE AND OSAKA LINE (Via Moji.)

KUMANO MARU .. 9,500 Capt. S. Saito, Oct. 13

KARUGA MARU .. 7,000 Capt. K. Yagi, Oct. 25

KOBE TO SEATTLE

FUSHIMI MARU .. 21,000 Capt. T. Iriawawa, Oct. 13

KATORI MARU .. 19,000 Capt. B. Kon, Nov. 12

FOR JAPAN

KAGA MARU .. 12,500

Oct. 26

INABA MARU .. 12,500 Capt. K. Higo, Oct. 13

AUSTRALIAN LINE

Regular Four-Weekly Service between Japan ports and Australia (calling at Hongkong and Manila.)

NIKKO MARU .. 10,000

Leave Hongkong, Oct. 16, 1917

AKI MARU .. 12,500

Nov. 13, 1917

WAGO MARU .. 14,000

Dec. 18

CALCUTTA LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Yokohama and Calcutta (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

BOMBAY LINE

Regular Fortnightly Service between Kobe and Bombay (calling at Shanghai on homeward voyage.)

The Company also runs numerous steamers from Japan to China and Korea ports and Vladivostok, and also between the principal ports in Japan.

For freight, passage and further information, apply to

W. ISUKIYAMA, Manager, Nippon Yusen Kaisha,

Wh. Address: Yusen, Shanghai, Tel. No. 2729.

CHINESE GOVERNMENT RAILWAYS

TIENTSIN-PUKOW LINE

TIME TABLE

(Published by order of the Administration)

000 - Midnight, 1330 - 130 p.m.

July 1st, 1917, and until further notice

Mail	Mail	Local	Miles	Peking-Mukden Line	Local	Mail	Mail
101	101	101	0	dep. Peking	101	101	101
204	204	204	84	arr. Tientsin-Central	204	204	204
205	205	205	84	dep. Tientsin-Central	205	205	205
206	206	206	84	arr. Tientsin-East	206	206	206
207	207	207	84	dep. Tientsin-East	207	207	207
208	208	208	84	arr. Mukden	208	208	208
209	209	209	84	dep. Mukden	209	209	209
210	210	210	84	arr. Tientsin	210	210	210
211	211	211	84	dep. Tientsin	211	211	211
212	212	212	84	arr. Tientsin	212	212	212
213	213	213	84	dep. Tientsin	213	213	213
214	214	214	84	arr. Tientsin	214	214	214
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224	224	224	84	arr. Tientsin	224	224	224
225	225	225	84	dep. Tientsin	225	225	225
226	226	226	84	arr. Tientsin	226	226	226
227	227	227	84	dep. Tientsin	227	227	227
228	228	228	84	arr. Tientsin	228	228	228
229	229	229	84	dep. Tientsin	229	229	229
230	230	230	84	arr. Tientsin	230	230	230
231	231	231	84	dep. Tientsin	231	231	231
232	232	232	84	arr. Tientsin	232	232	232
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247	247	247	84	dep. Tientsin	247	247	247
248	248	248	84	arr. Tientsin	248	248	248
249	249	249	84	dep. Tientsin	249	249	249
250	250	250	84	arr. Tientsin	250	250	250
251	251	251	84	dep. Tientsin	251	251	251
252	252	252	84	arr. Tientsin	252	252	252
253	253	253	84	dep. Tientsin	253	253	253
254	254	254	84	arr. Tientsin	254	254	254
255	255	255	84	dep. Tientsin	255	255	255
256	256	256	84	arr. Tientsin	256	256	256
257	257	257	84	dep. Tientsin	257	257	257
258	258	258	84	arr. Tientsin	258	258	258
259	259	259	84	dep. Tientsin	259	259	259
260	260	260	84	arr. Tientsin	260	260	260
261	261	261	84	dep. Tientsin	261	261	261
262	262	262	84	arr. Tientsin	262	262	262
263	263	263	84	dep. Tientsin	263	263	263
264	264	264	84	arr. Tientsin	264	264	264
265	265	265	84	dep. Tientsin	265	265	265
266	266	266	84	arr. Tientsin	266	266	266
267	267	267	84	dep. Tientsin	267	267	267
268	268	268	84	arr. Tientsin	268	268	268
269	269	269	84	dep. Tientsin	269	269	269
270	270	270	84	arr. Tientsin	270	270	270
271	271	271	84	dep. Tientsin	271	271	271
272	272	272	84	arr. Tientsin	272	272	272
273	273	273	84	dep. Tientsin	273	273	273
274	274	274	84	arr. Tientsin	274	274	274
275	275	275	84	dep. Tientsin	275	275	275
276	276	276	84	arr. Tientsin	276	276	276
277	277	277	84	dep. Tientsin	277	277	277
278	278	278	84	arr. Tientsin	278	278	278
279	279	279	84	dep. Tientsin	279	279	279
280	280	280	84	arr. Tientsin	280	280	280
281	281	281	84	dep. Tientsin	281	281	281
282	282	282	84	arr. Tientsin	282	282	282
283	283	283	84	dep. Tientsin	283	283	283
284	284	284	84	arr. Tientsin	284	284	284
285	285	285	84	dep. Tientsin	285	285	285
286	286	286	84	arr. Tientsin	286	286	286
287	287	287	84	dep. Tientsin	287	287	287
288	288	288	84	arr. Tientsin	288	288	288
289	289	289	84	dep. Tientsin	289	289	289
290	290	290	84	arr. Tientsin	290	290	290
291	291	291	84	dep. Tientsin	291	291	291
292	292	292	84	arr. Tientsin	292	292	292
293	293	293	84	dep. Tientsin	293	293	293
294	294	294	84	arr. Tientsin	294	294	294
295	295	295	84	dep. Tientsin	295	295	295
296	296	296	84	arr. Tientsin	296	296	296
297	297	297	84	dep. Tientsin	297	297	297
298	298	298	84	arr. Tientsin	298	298	298
299	299	299	84	dep. Tientsin	299	299	299
300	300	300	84	arr. Tientsin	300	300	300

The station for the foreign concessions in Tientsin is "TIENTSIN-EAST"

Conventional Signs.

300 - train runs on Thursday only. 230 - train runs on Fridays only.

300 - on trains marked thus passengers must hold additional place tickets.

B - train has buffet car with regular meal service

3 - train has sleep. accom. 1st & 2nd class. 2 - train has only 1st class sleep. accom.

Application for sleeping accommodation at \$5.00 per berth should, at the earliest possible moment, be made to the Traffic Manager at Tientsin, or to the Traffic-Inspectors at Tientsin, Tientsin, Tientsin or Pukow.

By Order.

THE TRAFFIC MANAGER.

Tientsin, July 1917.

Large Display Advertisements

intended for the Sunday issue of The China Press

should be sent in before 5 p.m. on Friday.

National Council A Joke, Dr. Sun Wires to Provinces

Present Government Following In Footsteps Of Yuan Shih-kai, He Says

Special Correspondence to the China Press

Canton, October 5.—Dr. Sun Yat-sen, Generalissimo of the Military Government at Canton, has telegraphed to the governors of the Southern Provinces and other leaders in China opposing the recent Presidential Mandate calling for the assembly of a Temporary Senate, or the existence of the Republic is founded on the constitutional compact; and without law a republic cannot exist. Dr. Sun declares that, according to the compact, it is unconstitutional for the government to dissolve the national assembly, and there is absolutely no ground for the recreation of another legislature after the establishment of the National Assembly. The illegal Presidential Mandate of September 29, 1917, calling for a meeting of the Temporary Senate, Dr. Sun says, "The National Assembly had to stop functioning simply because of the recent rebellion of the military governors, and as soon as order was restored, the first duty of the Government should have been the reconvening of the National Assembly, if law was respected and republicanism desired. He terms the present action of the illegal government as an attempt to follow the lawlessness of Yuan Shih-kai who created a National Council to alter the Provisional Constitution at will. Dr. Sun is asking by what authority the government has the right to create a legislature and amend laws which only the representatives of the people have a right to make. Dr. Sun is appealing to all the people to stand against the recent action of the Peking government.

As a reply to the order of the Peking Chief Procureur asking for the arrest of Dr. Sun and the Speakers of the National Assembly now in extraordinary session in Canton, Dr. Sun, in his capacity as the Generalissimo of the Military Government, also issued a mandate to arrest Tuan Chih-jui, Liang Chieh-chiao, and others.

President Li Yuan-hung has sent a message to Canton that because of lack of ability he will not be able to carry the burden of the Military Government and, therefore, he will not come to Canton as invited and that he hopes there will be an early reunion of the North and South so that a legal legislature may be organized. President Li expresses the intention of submitting his resignation to a legally constituted legislature in order to leave the country for a visit abroad.

Military Governor Tang Chih-yao, of Yunnan, now commanding troops in Szechuen, has communicated with the Military Government in Canton.

Weeks and Co. Clerk

To Supreme Court

J. M. Campos 'Up In British

Police Court On Embezzlement Charge

Jose Maria Campos, clerk employed by Weeks & Co., Ltd., appeared in the British Police Court, before Magistrate G. W. King, charged on remand with embezzlement of three sums of money amounting to \$77.37 on various dates.

Mr. T. E. Trueman, managing director of Weeks and Co., testified to the finding of discrepancies between entries in the company's "ready money bills for collection" book and vouchers turned in by shroffs. He said that the accused, upon being questioned, confessed to taking sums amounting to \$500. The court held that embezzlement was not the correct charge as there was no evidence to show that the accused had received the money. Mr. S. H. McKean, for the prosecution, said he would alter the charge to larceny.

Mr. King afterward framed a charge and Campos was committed for trial by the British Supreme Court. Mr. John Hays appeared for the defense.

RECLAIMING TIENTSIN

Reuter's Pacific Service to The China Press

Peking, October 11.—The Japanese have decided to build an extensive dyke round their concession in Tientsin and to pump out the water. Four prominent engineers are coming from Japan and two companies of sappers from Manchuria to carry out the work.

JAPAN OFFERS U.S. SHIPS FOR STEEL?

Tokio, October 5.—Japan has offered the United States 100,000 tons of shipping for the transportation of railroad supplies from America to Vladivostok on the condition that a modification of the steel ban is made, according to the Nichi-Nichi.

150 GERMAN AGENTS INDICTED IN CHICAGO

Planned Anti-Military Demonstrations, Strikes And Destruction Of Wheat Crop

Washington, September 30.—One hundred and fifty indictments have been issued by the Federal Grand Jury in Chicago as the result of investigations into the activities of the Industrial Workers of the World. Over a ton of documents were seized in the recent raids on various pro-German organizations masquerading as socialists.

The documents include letters and cheques proving that German money has been plentifully supplied. The bulk of the members of the organization are Austrians who have not been restrained hitherto because the United States is not warring against Austria. It is stated that evidence shows the existence of a wide conspiracy to hamper the Government by organizing anti-military demonstrations, instigating strikes and burning forests or wheatfields.

Shipping Items

The C.N. s.s. Ngankin left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangshin left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Kiangyung left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Yohyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The L.C. s.s. Koonshing left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Shengking left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei on Tuesday.

The C.N. s.s. Chennan left Hongkong for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The L.C. s.s. Tuckoo left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Tatung left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The H.O. s.s. Changshin left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The N.K.K. s.s. Shanyang Maru left Hankow for Shanghai yesterday.

The C.M. s.s. Hsinchi left Fochow for Shanghai on Wednesday.

The C.N. s.s. Wuchang will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The N.K.K. s.s. Tchang Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai today.

The C.N. s.s. Fengtien left Tientsin for Shanghai via Chefoo and Weihaiwei yesterday.

The C.N. s.s. Sinkiang left Hongkong for Shanghai yesterday.

The K.M.A. s.s. Proteus (chartered) left Chingwangtao for Shanghai on Tuesday.

The C.M. s.s. Kiangyung will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The C.N. s.s. Sungkiang will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The N.Y.K. s.s. Tafoo Maru will leave Hankow for Shanghai tomorrow.

The silk which left Shanghai on August 30, by the N.Y.K. s.s. Sado Maru, arrived at New York via Great Northern Railway on October 1.

The N.Y.K. European line s.s. Kitano Maru, with mails left Moji for Shanghai on Wednesday, and may be expected to arrive at Lower Buooy today, at about 10 a.m. The tender carrying up passengers and mails expected to arrive at Custom Jetty about 11 a.m. the same day. She will be despatched for Hongkong on Sunday, Oct. 14.

SHANGHAI-NANKING RAILWAY ABRIDGED TIME TABLE.

Shanghai North To Nanking—Up (Main Line)

Nanking To Shanghai North—Down

STATIONS.	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	2nd	1st	High	STATIONS.	Local	Express	Fast	3rd	2nd	1st	High
SHANGHAI NORTH	7.35	8.10	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	PEKING	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10
WUSU	7.45	8.20	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	TIENSIN	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20
CHANGCHOW	7.55	8.30	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	CHANGCHOW	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30
CHANGCHOW	8.05	8.40	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	CHANGCHOW	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40
CHANGCHOW	8.15	8.50	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	CHANGCHOW	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50
CHANGCHOW	8.25	9.00	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	CHANGCHOW	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00
CHANGCHOW	8.35	9.10	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	CHANGCHOW	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10
CHANGCHOW	8.45	9.20	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	CHANGCHOW	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20
CHANGCHOW	8.55	9.30	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	CHANGCHOW	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30
CHANGCHOW	9.05	9.40	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	CHANGCHOW	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40
CHANGCHOW	9.15	9.50	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	CHANGCHOW	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50
CHANGCHOW	9.25	10.00	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	CHANGCHOW	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00
CHANGCHOW	9.35	10.10	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	CHANGCHOW	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10
CHANGCHOW	9.45	10.20	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	CHANGCHOW	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20
CHANGCHOW	9.55	10.30	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	CHANGCHOW	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30
CHANGCHOW	10.05	10.40	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	CHANGCHOW	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40
CHANGCHOW	10.15	10.50	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	CHANGCHOW	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50
CHANGCHOW	10.25	11.00	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	CHANGCHOW	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00
CHANGCHOW	10.35	11.10	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	CHANGCHOW	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10
CHANGCHOW	10.45	11.20	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	CHANGCHOW	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20
CHANGCHOW	10.55	11.30	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	CHANGCHOW	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30
CHANGCHOW	11.05	11.40	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	CHANGCHOW	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40
CHANGCHOW	11.15	11.50	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	CHANGCHOW	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50
CHANGCHOW	11.25	12.00	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	CHANGCHOW	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00
CHANGCHOW	11.35	12.10	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	CHANGCHOW	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10
CHANGCHOW	11.45	12.20	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	CHANGCHOW	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20
CHANGCHOW	11.55	12.30	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	CHANGCHOW	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30
CHANGCHOW	12.05	12.40	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	CHANGCHOW	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40
CHANGCHOW	12.15	12.50	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	CHANGCHOW	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50
CHANGCHOW	12.25	13.00	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	CHANGCHOW	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00
CHANGCHOW	12.35	13.10	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	CHANGCHOW	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10
CHANGCHOW	12.45	13.20	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	CHANGCHOW	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20
CHANGCHOW	12.55	13.30	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	CHANGCHOW	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30
CHANGCHOW	13.05	13.40	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	CHANGCHOW	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40
CHANGCHOW	13.15	13.50	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	CHANGCHOW	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50
CHANGCHOW	13.25	14.00	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	CHANGCHOW	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00
CHANGCHOW	13.35	14.10	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	CHANGCHOW	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10
CHANGCHOW	13.45	14.20	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	CHANGCHOW	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20
CHANGCHOW	13.55	14.30	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	CHANGCHOW	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30
CHANGCHOW	14.05	14.40	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	CHANGCHOW	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40
CHANGCHOW	14.15	14.50	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	CHANGCHOW	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50
CHANGCHOW	14.25	15.00	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	CHANGCHOW	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00
CHANGCHOW	14.35	15.10	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	CHANGCHOW	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10
CHANGCHOW	14.45	15.20	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	CHANGCHOW	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20
CHANGCHOW	14.55	15.30	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	CHANGCHOW	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30
CHANGCHOW	15.05	15.40	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	CHANGCHOW	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40
CHANGCHOW	15.15	15.50	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	CHANGCHOW	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50
CHANGCHOW	15.25	16.00	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	CHANGCHOW	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00
CHANGCHOW	15.35	16.10	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	CHANGCHOW	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10
CHANGCHOW	15.45	16.20	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	CHANGCHOW	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20
CHANGCHOW	15.55	16.30	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	CHANGCHOW	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30
CHANGCHOW	16.05	16.40	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	CHANGCHOW	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40
CHANGCHOW	16.15	16.50	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	CHANGCHOW	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50
CHANGCHOW	16.25	17.00	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	CHANGCHOW	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00
CHANGCHOW	16.35	17.10	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	CHANGCHOW	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10
CHANGCHOW	16.45	17.20	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	CHANGCHOW	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20
CHANGCHOW	16.55	17.30	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	CHANGCHOW	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30
CHANGCHOW	17.05	17.40	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	CHANGCHOW	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40
CHANGCHOW	17.15	17.50	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	CHANGCHOW	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50
CHANGCHOW	17.25	18.00	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	CHANGCHOW	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00
CHANGCHOW	17.35	18.10	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	CHANGCHOW	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10
CHANGCHOW	17.45	18.20	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	CHANGCHOW	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20
CHANGCHOW	17.55	18.30	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	CHANGCHOW	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30
CHANGCHOW	18.05	18.40	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	CHANGCHOW	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40
CHANGCHOW	18.15	18.50	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	CHANGCHOW	21.50	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20	24.50
CHANGCHOW	18.25	19.00	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	CHANGCHOW	22.00	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30	25.00
CHANGCHOW	18.35	19.10	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	CHANGCHOW	22.10	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40	25.10
CHANGCHOW	18.45	19.20	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	CHANGCHOW	22.20	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20	24.50	25.20
CHANGCHOW	18.55	19.30	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	CHANGCHOW	22.30	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30	25.00	25.30
CHANGCHOW	19.05	19.40	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	CHANGCHOW	22.40	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40	25.10	25.40
CHANGCHOW	19.15	19.50	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	CHANGCHOW	22.50	23.20	23.50	24.20	24.50	25.20	25.50
CHANGCHOW	19.25	20.00	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	CHANGCHOW	23.00	23.30	24.00	24.30	25.00	25.30	26.00
CHANGCHOW	19.35	20.10	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	CHANGCHOW	23.10	23.40	24.10	24.40	25.10	25.40	26.10
CHANGCHOW	19.45	20.20	20.50	21.20	21.50	22.20	22.50	CHANGCHOW	23.20	23.50	24.20	24.50	25.20	25.50	26.20
CHANGCHOW	19.55	20.30	21.00	21.30	22.00	22.30	23.00	CHANGCHOW	23.30	24.00	24.30	25.00	25.30	26.00	26.30
CHANGCHOW	20.05	20.40	21.10	21.40	22.10	22.40	23.10	CHANGCHOW	23.40	24.10	24.40				

Auctions

Chinese Porcelains and
CuriosL. MOORE & CO., LTD.
(Established 1874)Favoured with instructions from
THE CO-ADMINISTRATORS
of the Estate of the late

James Nelson Jameson,

will sell within their Upper
Salesroom

on

Monday, 15th October,

at 10 a.m. and continuing at 2.30 p.m.

Also to the continued

on

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111 NANKING ROAD

SHANGHAI

Business and Official Notices
are Continued on
Page 11Business and Official
- - - Notices - - -Chinese Government Railways
JOINT NOTIFICATION

The public is hereby notified that commencing from 15th October, 1917, all existing regulations on the under-
signed Government Railways for col-
lecting specie payment in proportion
of passenger fares and goods freight
will be cancelled and notes of the
Bank of China and of Bank of Com-
munications of Peking will be accept-
ed for payment of fares and freight
as follows:—(1) Fares and freight
above the amount of one dollar and
in even figures, equal amount in
notes of the two above mentioned
banks will be accepted. (2) If the
amount be four dollars, two dollars
in notes of each of the two banks
shall be collected. (3) Fares and
freight above the amount of one
dollar and in odd figures, the odd
amount shall be collected in notes
of the Bank of China, i.e., if the amount
be 3 dollars, 2 dollars in notes of the
Bank of China, and 1 dollar in note
of the Bank of Communications, and
if the amount be 5 dollars, 3 dollars
in notes of the Bank of China, and
2 dollars in notes of the Bank of Com-
munications shall be collected. Other
amounts pro rata. (4) Fares and
freight of one dollar or under or
fractions thereof, silver shall be col-
lected. (5) "To pay accounts" due to the
undersigned Railways by the various
firms on transport before the 15th
of October, 1917, shall be collected in
accordance with regulations in force
before the said date. (6) Arrange-
ments made between the Railways
and the various firms in regard to
terms of payment shall remain in effect.

Tientsin-Pukow Railway

Administration.

Peking-Mukden Railway

Administration.

Peking-Hankow Railway

Administration.

Peking-Suiyuan Railway

Administration. 15479

International Recreation Club

SPECIAL ENTRIES

ENTRIES for the Kiangwan
St. Leger and the Kiangwan Chal-
lenge Cup will close at 6 p.m. on
Saturday, 13th October, 1917.

By order,

Y. J. CHANG,

Secretary. 15481

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HWA YENG'S Factory—large, airy,
modernised—invites your inspection
of their Prime Quality Tientsin Car-
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camel wool, procurable only in the
carpet district of Tientsin, these car-
pets are beautifully designed, either
in foreign or Chinese patterns, and
the finish is perfect.You Will Need Carpets in Your
Home This WinterTry HWA YENG'S—They beauti-
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TIENSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY

ADMINISTRATION

SPECIAL NOTIFICATION.

WE have read in various news-
papers about the sinking of
our ferry steamer "Fei Hung" in
connection with which many rumors
have been current without foundation.
We hereby beg to explain, for public
information, the actual circumstances
under which the steamer sunk, as
follows: On the 3rd instant, the "Fei
Hung," which carried passengers
from our No. 3 express, left Pukow
at 3.50 p.m., and arrived at Shikwan
jetty at 4.05 p.m. After discharging
local passengers and luggage there,
she continued her voyage towards the
S.N.R. jetty at Mei Tan Kong with
through passengers on board same,
viz., one in 1st class, two in 2nd
class and 10 in 3rd class including
two women. While nearing her
destination, passing the bow of a river
gunboat, the "Chiu Yue," lying at
anchor near by, the "Fei Hung" with
a view to avoiding a rice boat ahead
hurriedly changed her course. The
current of the tide then was very
strong, so much so that she collided
with the gunboat. To make matters
worse, her propeller caught hold of
the other boat's cable. The engine
room and the propeller were all
damaged by the collision, with the
result that the stern of the boat listed
heavily and water rushed in at once.
However, by the force of the current,
our boat was pushed alongside the
"Chiu Yue." This gave an opportu-
nity to all passengers to board the
latter in time before the former sunk.
Only one 3rd class passenger fell into
the water and was immediately picked
up by a sampan. All passengers and
mail coolies landed with safety after-
wards and so did our staff on board
same. The lowly and sailors of the
"Fei Hung," all in all, were also res-
cued from the water, therefore so far
as we know, no loss of any life has
ever been found or reported in this
accident for which we express our
deepest regret.

THE TIENSIN-PUKOW RAILWAY

ADMINISTRATION.

Tientsin, 6th October, 1917. 15425

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you cannot afford not to know what they are.

This week's issue on sale tomorrow
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NOTICE

The undersigned beg to notify
that they have opened an Agency
at Shanghai, situated at No. A. 51
Kiangse Road, and have appointed
Mr. T. Chow as Agent at Shang-
hai.Please address all inquiries for
Antimony Regulat, Antimony
Crude and White Antimony Ox-
ides to the above named agent.Wah Chang Mining & Smelting
Company, Ltd.

Changsha, Hunan.

15389

Shanghai Race Club

Autumn Meeting, 1917.

The entries for the Autumn
Race Meeting will close at the
Grand Stand, at 4 p.m., on Satur-
day, 13th October, 1917.Members leaving Entries at the
Grand Stand are requested to deposit
them in the Box in the Secretary's
Office labelled: "Entries for the
Shanghai Races."By Order of the Stewards,
A. W. OLSEN,
Secretary, Shanghai Race Club. 15415

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personal supervision of the Amer-
ican proprietress. 15268TO LET, a small room, furnished
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two, bathroom and verandah at-
tached, also small rooms. Good
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French districts. Apply to Box
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nished flat or small house, per 1st
October or later. Please state
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PRESS. 15487 O.13

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